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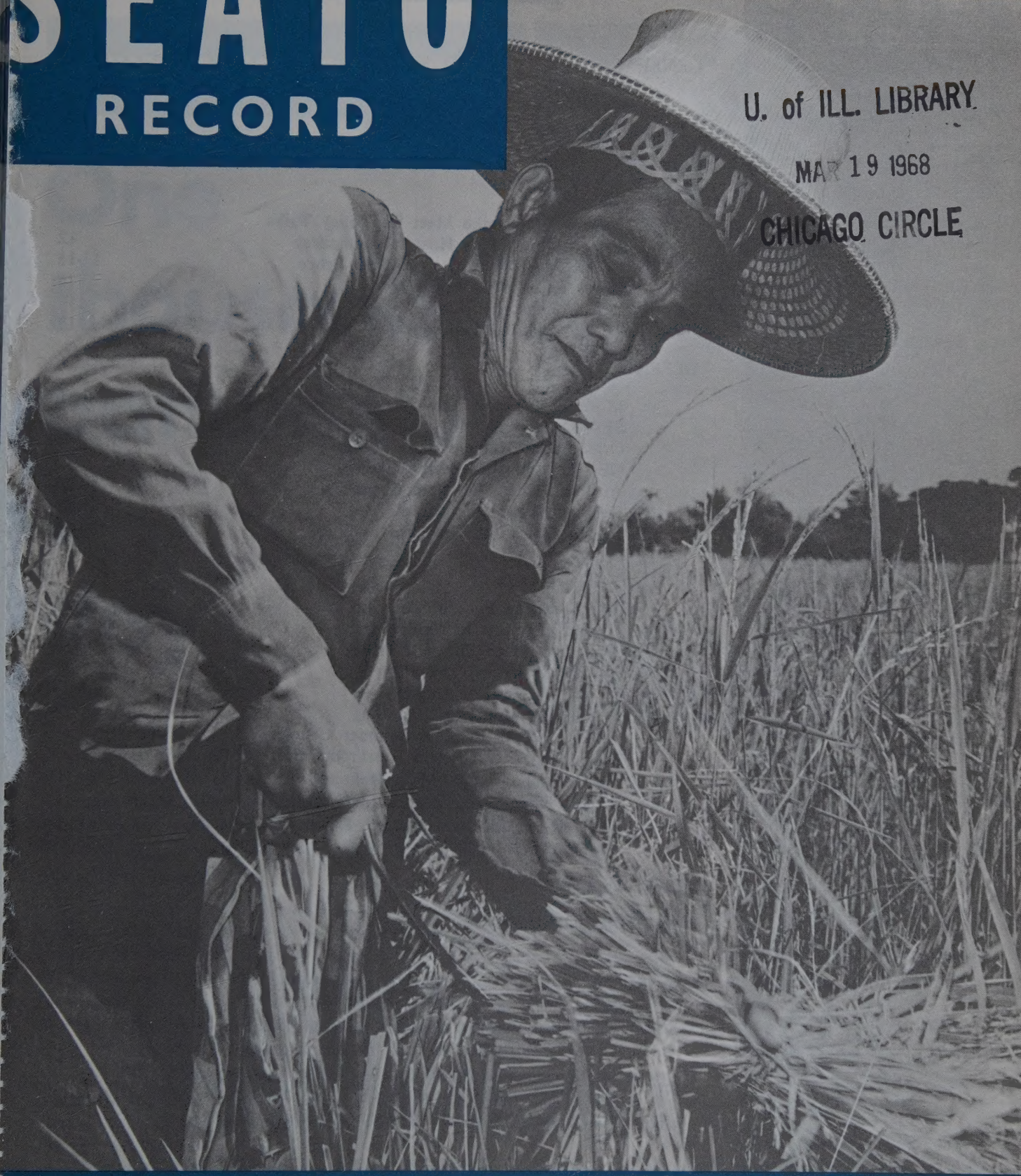

Vol. VI No. 6

December, 1967

- A NEW SEATO FARMING PROJECT
- ROVER DOCTORS SWING INTO ACTION
- THE CHANGING FACE OF THE SUN

SEATO RECORD

SEATO RECORD features significant events in South-East Asia, as well as activities of the Organization and its member nations. It reports statements which reflect attitudes or policies related to SEATO's role as a defensive organization.

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COVER PICTURE:

This study of a Thai farmer harvesting his rice crop, taken by staff cameraman Chusak Disyanan, symbolises the significant role agriculture plays in the economy of Asia's developing nations, to which fresh impetus will be added by the launching of SEATO's new agricultural project.

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Rover Doctors go into action

One thousand patients a day

IN THIS ARTICLE JOHN HAMILTON SHOWS HOW THE ROVER DOCTOR SERVICE AND ITS MEDICAL TEAMS ARE FACING THE FORMIDABLE CHALLENGE POSED BY DISEASE AMONGST THOUSANDS OF VILLAGERS SCATTERED IN THAILAND'S COUNTRYSIDE. THE R.D.S. IS PART OF THE U.K. GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION TO THAILAND UNDER SEATO.

"Say a-ah", repeated the doctor.

The little boy in the rag-tag shirt—hardly more than four years old—burst into tears as he diffidently opened his mouth and allowed the doctor to prod his tongue with a small chromium spatula. The doctor wrote something hurriedly on a prescription form and handed it to the boy's mother.

"Next, please."

The queue, several hundred yard long, stretched from beneath the shady compound below the school building and meandered out into the burning sun. There was barely a perceptible shuffle as the next patient stepped forward and sat before the doctor; a woman, old and wrinkled, smiled at him, mumbled something, and cackled chestily, half in mirth and half in pain. Without any false modesty, she raised her smock and allowed the physician to examine her chest and back with his stethoscope....

And so the endless procession of patients continued throughout the day as hundreds of villagers, young and old, arrived to have their ailments diagnosed, and if possible cured—ailments that ranged from toothache to bellyache, from boils to asthma.

The whole gamut of the physician's book of words seemed to be represented in the hundreds of patients who had come for treatment. The more serious cases,

Pictured here is the school house at Wat Sadoo which has been taken over as the base headquarters by the Rover Doctor team working in this area. Dr. Niyom, who is in charge of this team, is seen beside one of the Land Rover ambulances, which has just brought a patient in for treatment.

SCHOOL IS HOSPITAL

such as those with TB, malaria and dysentery were gradually weeded out and sent to the specialists in the team for further examination and treatment. Upstairs in the improvised operating theatre, complete with air-conditioning, the team's surgeon, Dr. Bunterng, was putting the finishing touches to a delicate thyroid operation upon a young girl admitted the previous day. A quick wash, a brief puff at his pipe while he wrote up her medical chart, and he was back again in the theatre, this time preparing an old man for a long overdue hernia operation.

Within half an hour, the field ambulance arrived from an outlying village with a young woman who had been crushed by a land slide. Bleeding from the mouth, she was rushed to the X-ray room where she was X-rayed for possible internal injuries. Fortunately, all was well and apart from concussion she seemed little the worse for her ordeal. As she was being carried on a stretcher to one of the tented wards a heavy truck drew to a stop outside the compound and a young man was assisted from the driver's cab with a badly swollen leg.

Dr. Niyom, in charge of the team, and head of the department of anaesthetics at Chulalongkorn Hospital, probed the limb gingerly. "A long untreated fracture with possible ossification of the bone," he pronounced.

Meanwhile, more and more out-patients tagged on to the end of the slow-moving queue.

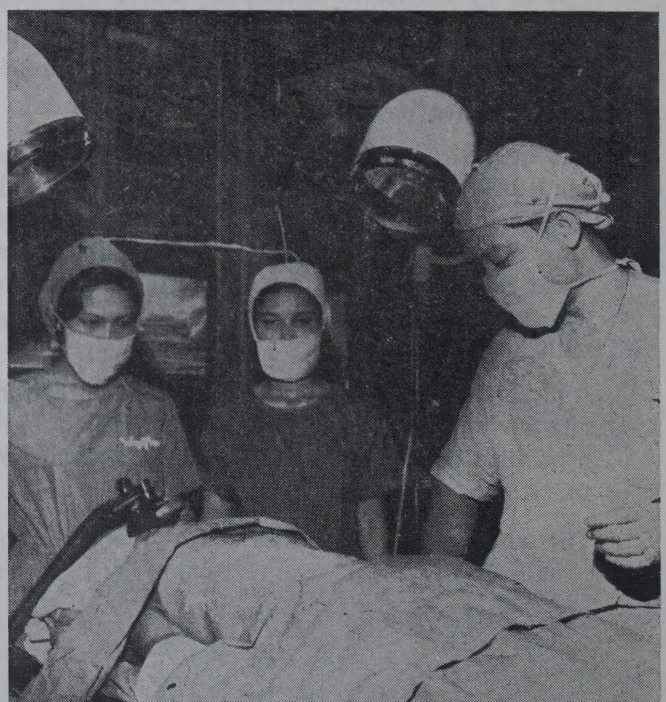
"It's a never-ending succession of colds, coughs, pains and fevers," said Dr. Manasri, who was busily wielding a stethoscope one moment, and a pen and paper the next.

It was a scene doubtless being duplicated in no less than six different localities throughout the eastern region of Thailand.

For this mobile medical unit was one of the six Rover Doctor teams operating in similar circumstances in various areas. Twelve mobile ambulances and dispensaries, together with medicine and equipment have been supplied recently by the British Government as part of its contribution under SEATO to assist the Thai Government's Mobile Development Units expand rural health services in remote areas.

'OPERATION HERNIA'

Two nurses give an anaesthetic as surgeon Dr. Bunterng washes patient preparatory to performing a hernia operation in the improvised operating theatre.



Units are being staffed by Thai doctors, specialists and nurses, all volunteers from Chulalongkorn Hospital in Bangkok. The teams operate in the field for a period of two months, moving from place to place, and the one we visited was at Wat Sadoo, near Kabinburi, which had already been in the field for a fortnight. The staff rotate at fortnightly intervals and Dr. Niyom was preparing his "situation report" for handing over to his successor.

The commonest ailments this team has come across amongst the daily stream of patients are malaria, bronchitis, tuberculosis, dysentery and other intestinal disorders.

"In less than a fortnight," said Dr. Niyom, "we have treated about 210 patients for malaria." And they were by no means all straightforward cases as was evidenced by some of those lying prone on camp beds in the two tented wards. Some were in fairly advanced stages of the disease with cerebral and psychosis complications which necessitated intravenous feeding.

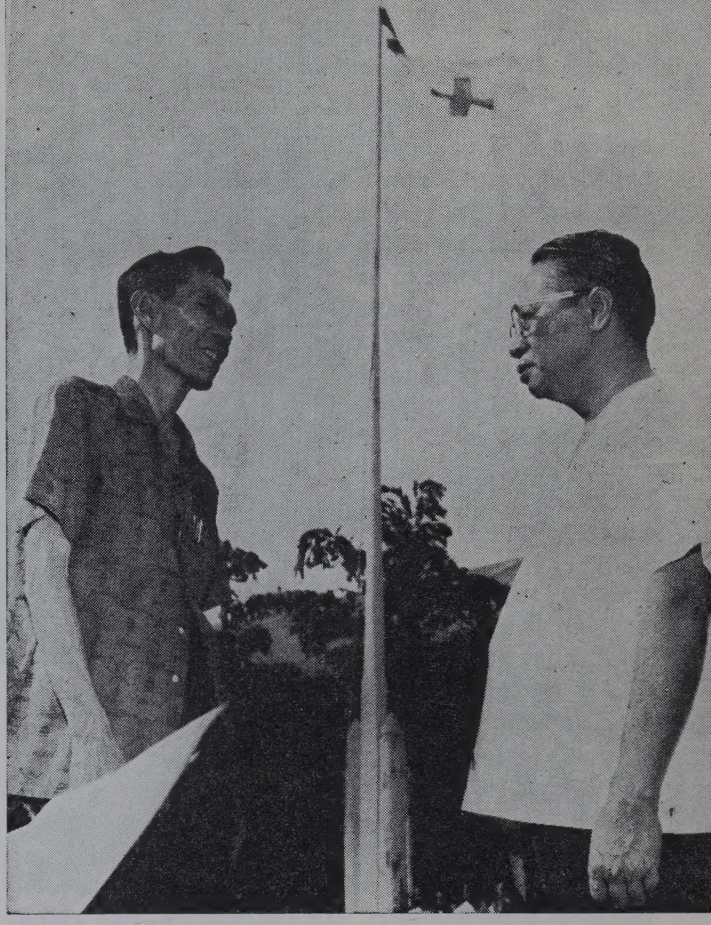
Although these mobile units are theoretically equipped to deal with only minor operations this, in fact, has not proved to be the case. For nearly every day an emergency of one kind or another arises, necessitating immediate surgery, often of a complicated and delicate nature.

Saving lives

"Only the other day," Dr. Niyom explained, "a man who had been gored by a cow was brought in by his friends. The horn had pierced his liver and there was profuse internal haemorrhage. Only an immediate operation and blood transfusion saved this young man's life," said Dr. Niyom. On another occasion, an emergency operation had to be performed on a man with a burst appendix—his life was saved too. Yet another emergency Caesarian had to be performed on a woman bearing her eighth child.

"So you see, we have to be prepared for almost any contingency," added Dr. Niyom. Indeed, a tragic reminder of this was the bandaged form of a young girl, lying in one of the tented wards, being comforted by her father. Five days previously she had been shot by a thief, when she came across him trying to steal a buffalo. Several bullets went straight through her stomach and out at her back, just missing her spine. There were of course critical internal injuries. "But we managed to stitch her up, and she is now on the mend," said Dr. Niyom.

And yet, handing out cold pills, giving injections,



TALKING THINGS OVER

Dr. Niyom and the Headman of Sampanta village are seen here talking in front of the local school which has been turned into a temporary treatment centre.

and extracting teeth are just as much in the cause of humanity as saving the lives of the seriously injured; which brings us to the dental aspects of the team's work. To see the dentist, Dr. Komes, in action—also several other doctors at work in the field—a trip by Land Rover across 25 km. of rutted cart tracks brought us to the village of Sampanta. Again the local school had been taken over temporarily as the main treatment centre, with queues of people lining up before a team of men and women doctors. There was a doctor sounding the chest of a bearded farmer; another examining the eye of an old woman with evidence of cataract; and finally there was the rather frightening figure of Dr. Komes in blue smock and mouth-mask leaning over a patient as he deftly probed her mouth for tell-tale signs of decay; "No time for fillings or stoppings, I am afraid," he said, while waiting for an anaesthetic to take effect. "I have an average of 100 cases to treat everyday—and that means at least sixty extractions."

I shuddered involuntarily, despite the painless

evidence of a battery of hypodermic needles on a tray beside him. Yet one's inherent fear of the dentist did not seem to be shared by the villagers, who appeared to regard the somewhat gory spectacle as something of an adventure. They laughed and joked among themselves while waiting their turn to sit in the dentist's chair.

One of the team's nurses examines a young girl recovering from bullet wounds while her father sits beside her. She was shot by a thief trying to steal buffaloes.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED

Dr. Komes was not the only one working overtime in an endeavour to keep pace with an overwhelming number of patients; it was the same story elsewhere. The unit, theoretically, is equipped to deal with about 200 patients a day. "In fact, we cope with nearly a thousand," said Dr. Niyom. So it is a question of virtually working round the clock for the doctor and his staff. It is not a large staff either; one surgeon, two general practitioners, one pedriatician, one gyaenocologist; one radiologist; a pharmacist; a health educator; and seven nurses.

The pharmacist, Miss Thipaporn, and health educator, Mr. Praween, take care of the dispensary — spending as much of their time explaining to the patients the do's and don'ts about the medicines prescribed for them, as actually making up the prescriptions.

Fortunately, there is little diffidence or hesitancy on the part of villagers in accepting modern treatment despite many years of influence in certain areas by "traditional" doctors who specialise in herbal medicines.

SEEING EYE TO EYE

Watched by Dr. Niyom, one of the women doctors of the team examines a patient's eye for suspected cataract at the treatment centre.

Hygiene classes

Any initial superstition is quickly overcome by the district officer and the local qualified doctor in the area, who take care to brief the villagers several weeks before the arrival of a mobile team. The health educator, Mr. Praween, in addition conducts open-air hygiene classes for village school children. In fact, a class was already in progress as we left the school compound to return to the base, and above the rattle and squeaks of our Land Rover bouncing over pot holes and rutted cart tracks, we could hear the children faintly chanting one of many slogans written in bold letters on a placard: "Cooked food is healthy food."

Dusk was closing in with elusive tropical swiftness as we drove into the base, the still of evening punctuated only by the distant hum of a generator supplying light for the compound — and power for a television set that provided evening recreation for convalescing patients beneath a small marquee.

The team's dentist, Dr. Komes, is seen here examining one of his many patients. 'I have more than 100 a day', he said, 'so there is not much time for fillings and stoppings — only extractions.'

'OPEN WIDE, PLEASE'

'NOW SAY A-AH...'

A few drops of liquid vitamin concentrate are administered to a young patient in the dispensary by pharmacist Miss Tipaporn.

Time at last for the doctors and staff to relax briefly from their labours; a pause for a cigarette; a cup of coffee; a chat about today's events — speculation about tomorrow's; yet a moment of respite that might at any moment be shattered by the impatient "honk" of a horn at the compound gates, announcing the arrival of another patient; malaria? a snake bite? a broken leg? — it might be any one of a hundred things.

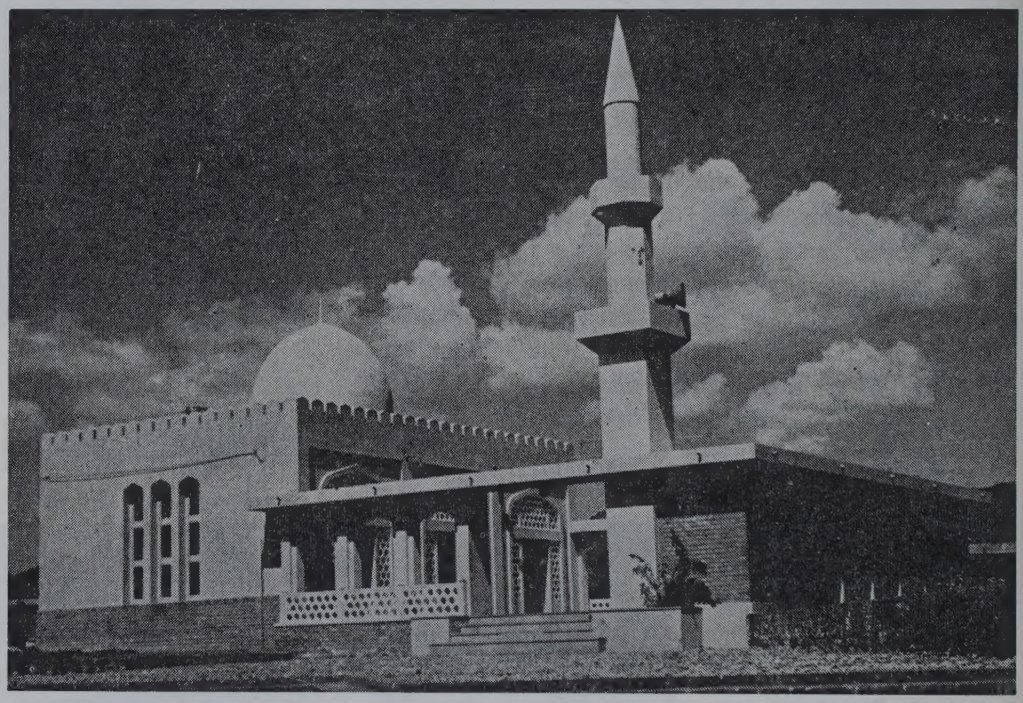
And so the never ending war against disease goes on.

"Our contribution is small; our resources are limited," Dr. Niyom modestly explained.

Yet this is not to belittle the fact that a new phase in the conflict has been opened up amongst the lush paddy fields and remote villages of eastern Thailand. It is a battleground where the odds admittedly seem overwhelming, the challenge formidable. It is an uphill fight, of course, but the Rover units and their teams of dedicated doctors and nurses are inspiring reminders that it is by no means a losing one.

ISLAMABAD

city of the future takes shape



PAKISTAN is a new State, but nevertheless a product of historical processes, of which Islam is the most dominant and emphatic. In the words of Arnold Toynbee, Pakistan is the child of the strife arising from the impact of Islam upon Hinduism. No wonder therefore that the new capital of Pakistan has appropriately been named ISLAMABAD (the City of Islam), thus reflecting the ideological and spiritual urges of the people of Pakistan.

The need for a proper capital had been felt ever since the creation of Pakistan in August 1947. After Independence, Government took temporary accommodation in Karachi, but this interim arrangement was soon found to be inadequate.

This realization found expression in the decisions of successive Governments in favour of a new capital. Schemes like the Mauripur, Ghizri, and Gadap were considered from time to time, but none of these was implemented. The proposal however, assumed a new dimension with the era of reforms in the country, which began in 1958 under the leadership of President Mohammad Ayub Khan.

By
S.M.H. RIZVI,
SEATO Director of Cultural and Economic Affairs

In February 1959, the President appointed a commission to consider afresh the proposal for a new capital. The commission found Karachi unsuitable from the point of view of location, climate, defence, communications etc., and recommended the tableland of Potwar plateau near Rawalpindi for location of the new capital. The Government accepted this recommendation, and took the historic decision in June 1959 to build the new capital of Islamabad. A Federal Capital Commission appointed in September 1959 prepared the master plan of the new capital. This plan was based on detailed study of topography, climate, geology, communications, health, education and similar other factors relevant to town planning. The master plan was completed in October 1960, and the actual digging work on the ground commenced from October 1961. Almost within two years, the new city came to life, and

assumed a distinct direction and personality for its destined role.

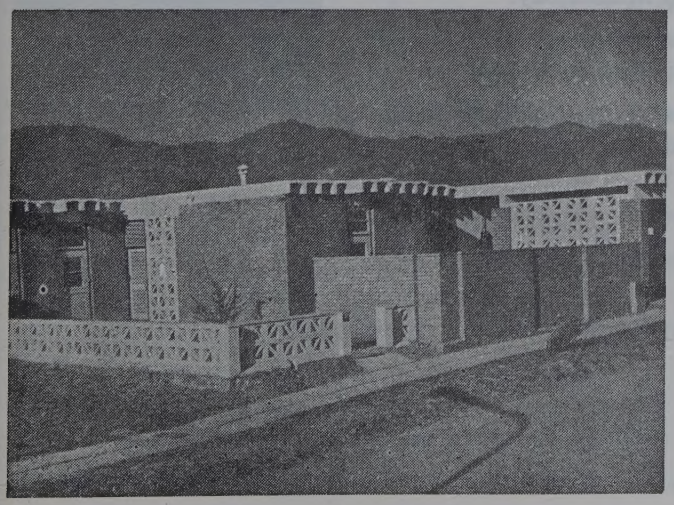
Islamabad offers a panoramic expanse of natural terraces and meadows. It is traversed by mountain torrents which flow down from the 5.000 ft. high Margalla range in the North, the lofty lush green Murree hills offering a very pleasant setting. The vast expanse presents a landscape painted to perfection on a canvas as large as vision can comprehend.

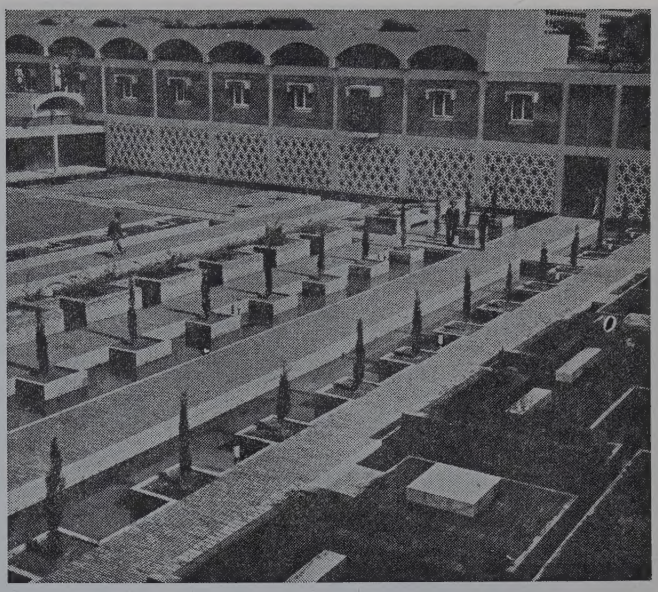
The architecture of Islamabad is a graceful blending of the traditional and modern concepts, emphasizing simplicity, utility, and economy, with occasional touches of the traditional Saracenic style. Without being wasteful or ostentatious, it also reflects the strength, endeavour and resolve characteristic of the people of Pakistan.

A distinct personality

The town of Islamabad has already assumed a distinct personality. The central Government has long been accommodated in the new Secretariat blocks, and almost all central government employees are now living in this picturesque town, which is a marvel of human endeavour. Islamabad has a network of highways and roads, and will have a new airport, and railway station of its own. The new capital, though built in record time by the Capital Development Authority, has all conceivable modern amenities like radio, TV, hotels, cinemas, banks, schools, colleges and hospitals. It has a diplomatic enclave, a residential complex both private and public, the industrial and commercial zones, a national park, mosques, play grounds and clubs. A new President's House is being built in the picturesque surroundings of Islamabad. The Supreme Court, the University of Islamabad and the National Assembly buildings will also be located in the new capital. The University of Islamabad has already been functioning in Rawalpindi as an interim measure.

This is one of more than ten types of house being built for civil servants at Islamabad according to different grades and salary scales. Neat and functional designs harmonise with the general architectural concept of the city.





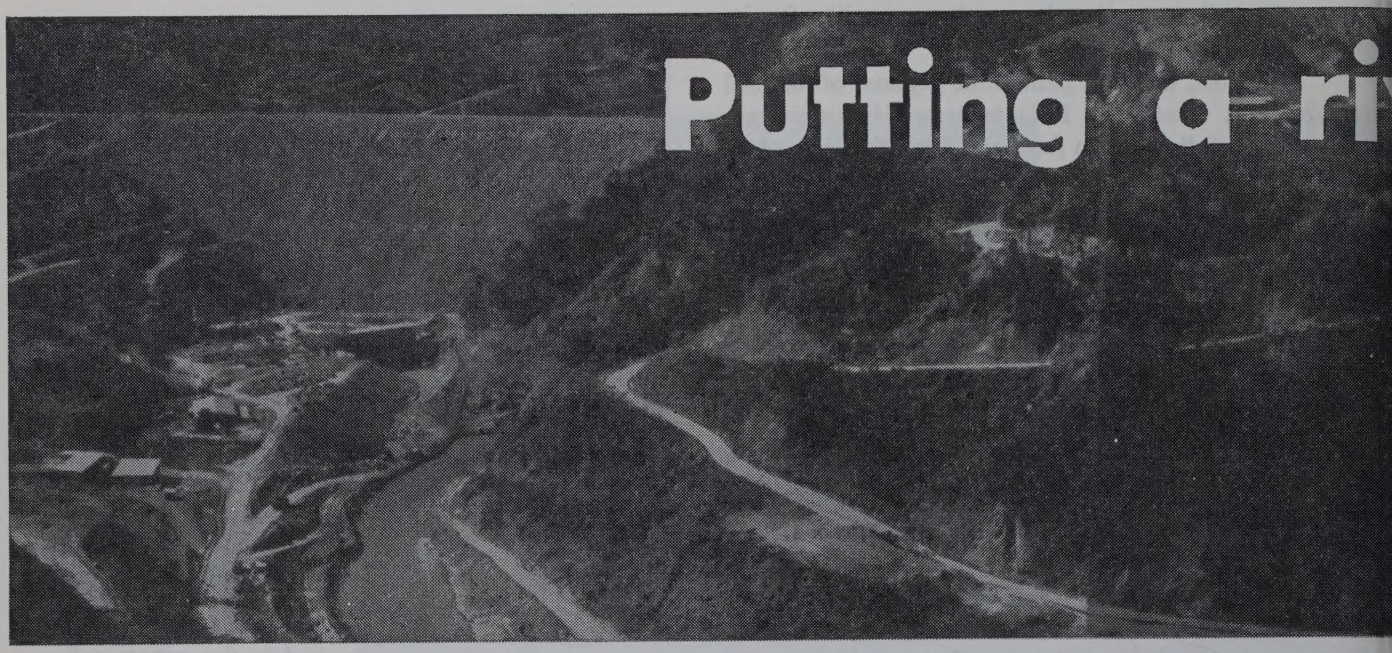
Pictured above is the new Government Hostel comprising 168 rooms located in five wings. It provides accommodation for Government officers and Members of Parliament.

The building of Islamabad is not yet complete. It is an ambitious project dear to the heart of the President of Pakistan. It will have a National Library, a National Museum and the National Archives, besides many other buildings of note. A fully air-conditioned hotel, "Shaharzad", overlooking the Rawal Lake, has long been opened in Islamabad. Another magnificent building is the Government Hostel with 168 rooms and five wings to accommodate members of the Parliament and Government officials.

The construction of the central Secretariat in Islamabad with a built up area of one million square feet is the single largest building project in Asia. Most of these giant blocks have already been completed and occupied by ministries.

The Capital Development Authority (CDA), an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Works, commissioned to make all planning, administrative and financial arrangements, has played the pivotal role in the emergence and growth of the new city of Islamabad.

It is a city not just for the present day, but for future generations — a city to serve as a focal point and an embodiment of the national life of Pakistan.



THE ANGAT STORY

THE TREACHEROUS WATERS OF THE SWIFT - FLOWING ANGAT RIVER IN THE PHILIPPINES HAVE AT LAST BEEN TAMED BY A 212-METRE HIGH DAM WHICH WAS RECENTLY INAUGURATED BY PRESIDENT MARCOS. THE DAM WILL CONTROL IRRIGATION OF THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF LAND, AND THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT WILL GENERATE UP TO 218,000 KW. OF ELECTRICITY.

SOMEWHERE along the western slopes of the Sierra Madre Mountains in the Philippines, streams, rivulets, and other tributaries unite into a body of water that cuts a tortuous route through the dense forests, and emerges from the wilderness as a river savagely flowing across the Central Plain of Luzon into Manila Bay.

This is the mighty Angat River which, for years during the months of high water, has wrought untold misery and devastation at the height of its fury.

Yet... no matter how wild the Angat River has been, it is now finally conquered. The power of its surging torrents is now tamed to serve man and help in accelerating the economic progress of the nation.

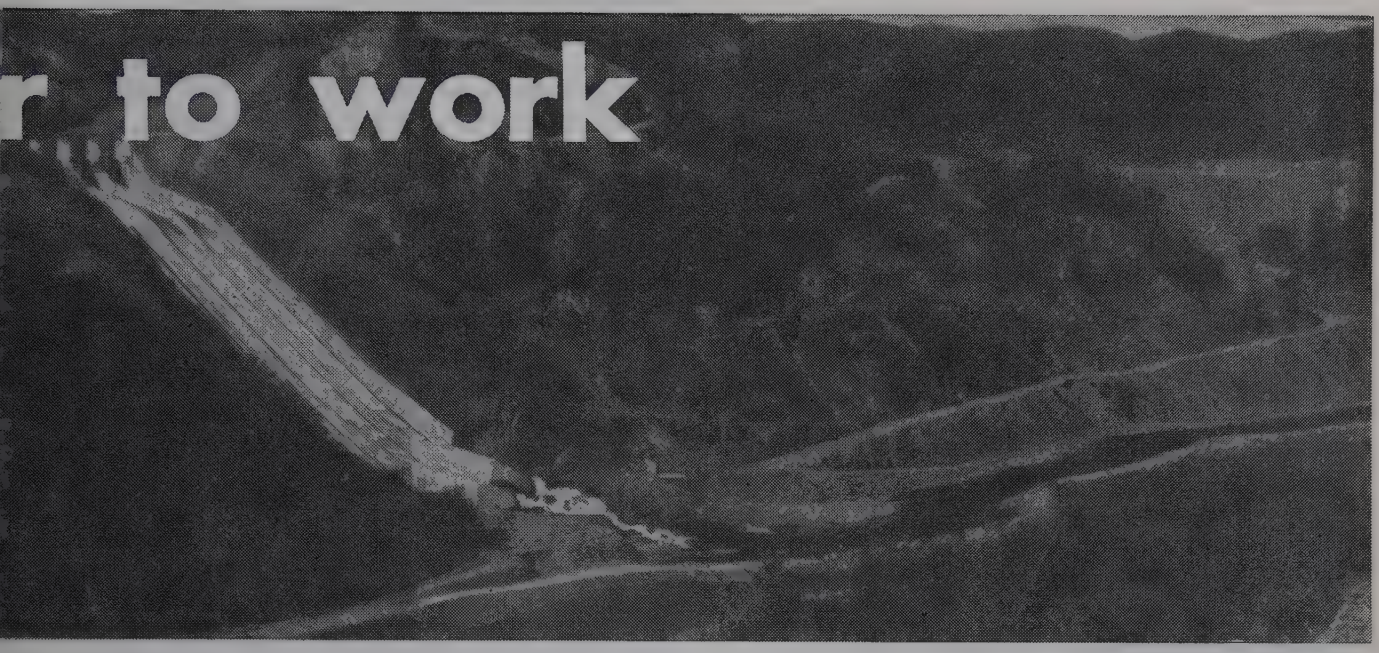
This has been accomplished through the skill, hard work, and resourcefulness of engineers in creating a giant dam together with all the ancillary facilities of generating stations and irrigation controls—a project which was only recently completed and officially inaugurated by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The project sits cozily nestled in some erstwhile wilderness along the meanderings of the great Angat River.

Yesterday it was a vision; today, it is a massive reality built of stones, earth, and steel; and from it will surge forth tremendous power to run the wheels of industry, to light the countryside, to bring a thousand and one conveniences to millions of homes.

For every cup of joy it brings, there is a big bit of work, of vicissitudes, of frustrations and of tragedy. But such usually are great monuments.

The project was a child of controversy almost



from the very start. Scheduled to come up after completion of the Marikina Multi-Purpose Project, its construction was commenced ahead after revising the primary concepts originally dominating its design from pure power project by raising its dam height so that an irrigation and domestic water supply phase could be included. The generation capacity of 220,000 KW is equal to the entire present hydro-generation of National Power Corporation in Luzon. It will irrigate 35,000 hectares for second crop and an addition of 7,000 hectares. To top these, it will give the National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority 540,000, 000 gallons of water daily. No longer will the gush- ing waters of Angat run wild in devastating floods. It will be tamed for power.

Blessed by a $34 million World Bank loan to finance its foreign exchange requirements, the gigantic work began on November 16, 1961. The loan was spadeworked by former General F.M. Zablan, and ultimately consummated and signed by the representatives of President Carlos P. Garcia. An access road to the project was constructed, but nature, at if in mute but violent protest, washed off the access bridge with angry torrents. Immediately, a six-month delay stared the NPC stark in the face.

Adversity triggers challenges. The bridge was rebuilt. Meantime, a circuitous by-pass permitted the breaking of ground on the project. Diversion tunnels

On the occasion of the inauguration of the Angat River Hydroelectric Project, President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines said:

'It is a great pleasure to greet the men and women who have contributed to the successful completion of the Angat River Hydroelectric Project, which is one of the most important projects at this stage of our development. Built at great cost, the Project will more than compensate for the energy and treasure lavished on it by the returns it will give, which will be as far-reaching as to serve the generations who will come after us.

My heartiest congratulations go to all who had participated in this Project, and it is my hope that they will continue to aspire to greater achievements in the role that they play in nation-building.

President of the Philippines

The power tunnel through which water passes to operate the turbines is pictured under construction.

●

were bored through the mountainsides by men and machines, gopherlike. Massive hunks of mountainsides were dynamited and the rocks were dumped into the river path diverting the water and drying up the site where the dam, of more than half a kilometre thickness at the base, 212 metres in height, was to be built. Laboriously, tediously, and painfully the work went on; the powerhouse was dug, and the dikes were laid out. The dam rose up. Thousands of men and sophisticated equipment were harnessed.

Slowly the outline of the project took shape, only to be overtaken by disaster when on June, 1965, giant cave-ins occurred in the surge tunnels and powerhouse. About half a million cubic metres of rock suddenly fell where they should not be. Differences with the contractor aggravated the situation, already compounded by delayed schedules and rising expenses.

Was the project dreamed of as the pride of NPC to be doomed? Courage and decision took the initiative. Experienced working groups were fielded to retrieve the project from ignominy. With hard work and hard cash judiciously brought into the project, after a year, construction progress returned to normal. Completion and success seemed not very far off.

And then suddenly without premonition, the air waves were rented by the cries of panic and fear of catastrophe. "Angat Dam May Collapse!" The prospects of calamity paralyzed the mind momentarily Then, the mind and the heart rallied. The much-feared "leak" was plugged after months of ceaseless and sleepless frantic effort.

Truly, it can be said that sweat and tears built the Angat as much as concrete and steel. And now, as the turbines and generators are installed, the nameless men who had laboured so hard look back with satisfaction.

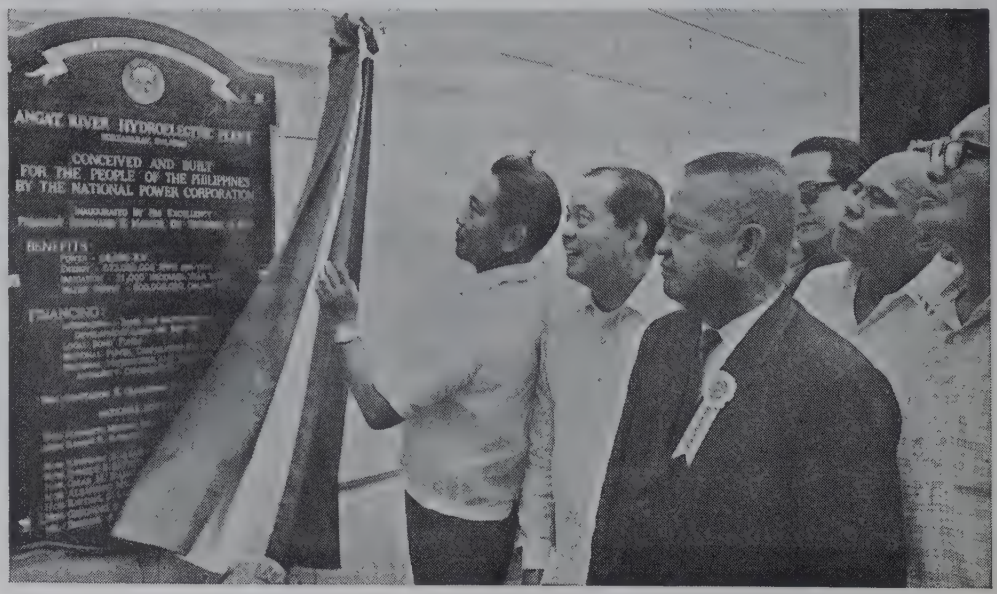
And so it is, therefore, that five years from the time Angat was initially started its successful completion is being celebrated.

It symbolizes man's conquest of his environment. It represents the technical advancement of the nation which enables it to harness the elements of nature. It portrays how a cherished vision can be translated into a concrete and massive reality.

Likewise, the Angat Project has brought the country closer to the fulfilment of its goals under its socio-economic programme.

●

President Marcos unveils the plaque to commemorate the inauguration of the Angat River Hydro-Electric Project. Beside him are Administrator Constancio E. Castaneda of the Office of Economic Co-ordination; Board Chairman Florencio Moreno, Sr; General Manager Antonio Menor of the National Waterwork and Sewage Authority; Secretary of Community Development Ernesto Maceda; and Congressman Rogaciano Mercado.



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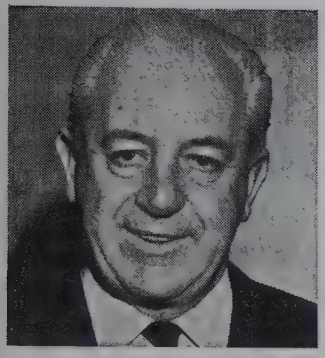
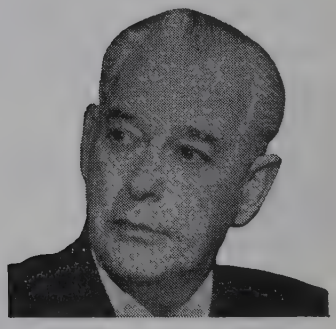


and

HOLYOAKE



meet for policy talks

THE Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr, Keith Holyoake recently visited Canberra for policy talks with Mr. Harold Holt, the Australian Prime Minister.

After two days of discussions covering a broad range of topics the following joint communique was issued.

'Mr. Holyoake and the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, have had several discussions on matters of common interest. The New Zealand Minister for Defence, Mr. David Thomson, and Australian Ministers participated. New Zealand and Australian officials were also present. These talks were supplemented by separate discussions among the officials.

Both Mr. Holyoake and Mr. Holt had indicated in statements before the meeting that they did not see their discussions as leading to any immediate decisions. The talks form part of the process of regular and continuous consultations between the New Zealand and Australian Governments. The talks ranged over a wide field. The major questions discussed were in the areas of defence and foreign policy. The two Governments are pursuing common objectives and the problems they face are similar.

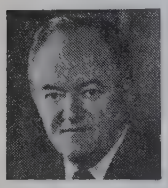
Consequent on the British Government's announcement of a progressive reduction in forces in South-East Asia, both the New Zealand and Australian Governments are in process of reviewing their respective defence arrangements. The discussions have been most useful. As both Mr. Holyoake and Mr. Holt have previously stated, it will be necessary to consult other interested governments. Both countries have forces engaged and operating together in Viet-Nam. Both countries are also giving economic and other civil assistance in Viet-Nam. The Viet-Nam situation and the prospects for peaceful settlement there are major preoccupations of both Governments and the opportunity to consult has been valuable.

Mr. Holyoake and the Australian Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. John McEwen, discussed trade relations between Australia and New Zealand, including the New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement.

All the talks were held in a most friendly and co-operative atmosphere. Mr. Holyoake's visit to Canberra was welcomed by the Australian Prime Minister as an opportunity for the Australian Government to ascertain at first hand the views of the New Zealand Government on matters which concern both countries. Mr. Holyoake also saw the talks as reflecting the close relations between the two Governments which are resolved to continue to work closely together.'

ASIAN NATIONS PLAY HOST TO HUMPHREY

THE American Vice-President, Mr. Hubert Humphrey recently, returned to the United States following a recent tour of Viet-Nam, Malaysia and Indonesia, during which he held discussions on a variety of topics with leaders and officials...



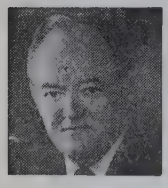
In Viet-Nam

He hailed October 31, on which the Republic of Viet-Nam's new constitutional government was inaugurated as "an important day in the life of free men and free nations."

He also reaffirmed America's commitment to peace, security and freedom in Viet-Nam and South-East Asia.

Mr. Humphrey said the military, economic, political and social progress made in South Viet-Nam in the middle of a war for survival is remarkable.

The Vice-President said that despite criticisms and "understandable impatience," the United States can be counted upon to "stick it out in Viet-Nam until aggression is turned back and until a just and honourable peace can be achieved...until the job is done." He said it is "imperative" that South Viet-Nam's adversaries know this...



In Malaysia

Vice-President Humphrey had talks with the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, and other Malaysian Government leaders on a wide range of topics of mutual interest including the economic and political situation in South-East Asia, in particular Viet-Nam. The Vice-President and Malaysian officials also discussed the natural rubber situation and methods of price stabilization.

A communique issued after a meeting with the Tunku described the conversation as frank and friendly. The Tunku repeated earlier statements that while Malaysia was not involved militarily in Viet-Nam, it was prepared to go "all out" to offer any help that might be required in the peaceful, constructive programme of development of Viet-Nam. On another occasion, the Tunku thanked the US for its stand in Viet-Nam and said that but for this help there would be little hope of survival for the small nations in South-East Asia.

The Tunku was happy to note the interest which Mr. Humphrey showed in regional co-operation and explained the development of various regional institutions, particularly ASEAN.

Tunku Abdul Rahman described the visit as a "gesture of goodwill and of the close and friendly relations" between Malaysia and the United States...

In Indonesia

The Vice-President held talks with acting President Suharto. No communique was issued after the meeting. However, Antara, the official Government news agency, reported that the Vice-President officially requested the Indonesian Government to mediate in Viet-Nam. Indonesian Government sources informed the press that Indonesia would accept provided that both warring parties agreed.

Acting President Suharto was reported to have told Mr. Humphrey that the Viet-Nam war could not be solved unless all the parties involved sincerely wished an end to hostilities.

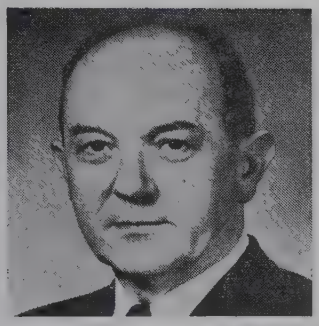
Mr. Humphrey expressed the hope that the Indonesian Government would do its utmost to seek a peaceful solution to the Viet-Nam issue.

Vice-President Humphrey and acting President Suharto also discussed ASEAN, which Mr. Humphrey described as a good thing in maintaining the national security of each country in the association. The Vice-President earlier told the Speaker of the Indonesian Parliament that regional cooperation would help check Communist expansion in South-East Asia.

Following the meeting, the Vice-President is reported to have stressed the desire of the United States to help Indonesia overcome its economic difficulties, by joining with other nations to help Indonesia secure the $325 million in foreign credits needed to finance her economic development.

It's high time Hanoi said 'yes' to peace bids

—SAYS RUSK



BOTH the U.S. Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, and the State Department have once again called upon Hanoi to respond to appeals for peace discussions on Viet-Nam—Mr. Rusk in a speech at Indiana University on November 1, and the State Department in a statement issued the same day.

Mr. Rusk, reiterating America's willingness to de-escalate the war if Hanoi would do likewise, said: "The bombing could stop literally tomorrow with a little help from Hanoi."

He added, however, that "no one has been able to tell us what would happen if we stopped the bombing of North Viet-Nam. Hanoi is unwilling to tell us, and the rest of the world is unable to tell us."

Hanoi apparently is sustained by the hope that international pressure will change America's stand in Viet-Nam, Mr. Rusk said. Pointing out that he had just met with about 90 foreign ministers at the U.N. General Assembly, he said: "I can tell you that we are under very little pressure from other governments to pull out of Viet-Nam."

The Secretary said the United States went into South Viet-Nam to curb the aggression from the North and added: "I can assure you, if 20 regiments moved from West Germany into East Germany, the Communists would not look upon it as a family affair among Germans."

The possible threat from Communist China is nothing new, Mr. Rusk said. "It has been discussed publicly and frequently by four successive Presidents and four Secretaries of State.

"Obviously, we did not enter into treaties of mutual defence with Japan, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China and through SEATO, in contemplation of aggression by the Eskimos," he said.

Mr. Rusk also noted that the term escalation was "a word some people reserve solely for the United States." He pointed out that when the Viet Cong moved into the demilitarized zone, ignoring pleas by the International Control Commission, and continued to build up their offensive there, no one cried escalation.

In response to a question, Mr. Rusk said there were more non-U.S. forces in South Viet-Nam than there were in Korea. He noted that five members of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization had troops in Viet-Nam, and South Korea had 40,000 men there.

"I am not aware of any allies who have withdrawn for political reasons, though it is true that three SEATO nations do not have troops in Viet-Nam," he said.

No wishful thinking

Mr. Rusk said that a lasting peace had to be organized and enforced. "It cannot be achieved by wishful thinking, or by passing pious resolutions, or by carrying signs with slogans," he added. Most important, he said, was making it clear that there is no future in aggression.

From the State Department came a call to North Viet-Nam to "respond affirmatively to any of the constructive proposals" for peace set forth by the Saigon Government, Washington, or any other governments.

A statement, read by spokesman Robert J. McCloskey on November 1, answered an allegation of the Communist regime in Hanoi that President Johnson's offer to talk peace was a manoeuvre to mask American efforts to intensify and expand the war.

Mr. McCloskey pointed out that in a major speech in San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 29, Mr. Johnson said:

> "The United States is willing to stop all aerial and naval bombardment of North Viet-Nam when this will lead promptly to productive discussions.
>
> "We, of course, assume that while discussions proceed, North Viet-Nam would not take advantage of the bombing cessation or limitation."

Mr. McCloskey, answering questions, said that a Communist allegation that the United States was deliberately attacking civilians is "nonsense."

He said that the U.S. policy on targets in North Viet-Nam remains as it has been—"they are military or militarily associated targets."

Mr. McCloskey cited previous State Department statements that "despite all possible precautions in a situation like this it is possible that civilian casualties occur."

"That is to be regretted," he emphasized. "No one," he remarked, "seems to pay much attention to the fact that Viet Cong terrorism continues in South Viet-Nam — terrorism which leads to a very large number of civilian casualties."

In his statement, Mr. McCloskey noted that Hanoi has a habit of ignoring the fact that regular North Vietnamese forces have invaded South Viet-Nam.

Following is the text of the State Department statement:

"We would call attention to President Johnson's statement in San Antonio on Sept. 29 and this quote: "The United States is willing to stop all aerial and naval bombardment of North Viet-Nam when this will lead promptly to productive discussions. We, of course, assume that while discussions proceed North Viet-Nam would not take advantage of the bombing cessation or limitation."

We will be glad to hear Hanoi respond affirmatively to any of the constructive proposals which have been made by the South Vietnamese Government, ourselves, or by other governments or groups of governments all aimed at a peaceful settlement in South-East Asia.

Hanoi's statement ignores the invasion of South Viet-Nam by its regular forces and the repeated willingness of the United States to join in measures which could rapidly reduce the level of violence and restore peace.

Lastly, we have repeatedly said we will welcome the efforts of any government which would help to move the conflict to a peaceful and honourable settlement."

HASLUCK'S PARADOX

'Peace' placards encourage 'war'

MR. PAUL HASLUCK, Australian Minister for External Affairs, in a recent speech to the Australian Parliament following a visit to America, emphasised the need to convey forcibly to Hanoi that a negotiated settlement was the only solution to the Viet-Nam war.

The following is an extract from his speech.

"As on previous visits to the United States, I was able to review the many and various attempts that have been made by the allies both publicly and in private to bring about a cessation of hostilities, or discussions that might lead to either a cessation of hostilities or to peace talks; or even that might bring an initial response from Hanoi that could encourage and justify further moves towards such ends.

"Australia has kept closely in touch with the various efforts made and has been ready at all times

to help advance them. The sad but stark fact is that up to the present there has been no response from Hanoi. North Viet-Nam still appears determined to try to force a military solution.

"Apparently it may not yet be realised that it cannot do so and unfortunately it is probably being encouraged in its illusion by the demonstrations and declarations by minority groups in the allied countries who, for one reason or another, call for what may seem to them to be peace but what is in effect an unconditional surrender by the allies to North Viet-Nam.

"Hostilities are being prolonged by every action or word that encourages Hanoi to believe that eventually the allies will grow tired, give up and go home. Hostilites will be shortened if we can convey to Hanoi in unmistakably clear terms that they will not be allowed to impose their will by military force, that the only solution is a political solution; and that our purpose is not to destroy them or to impose a rule on them by force but to move towards a negotiated settlement.

"It is a sad paradox today that the placards hoisted in the name of peace are encouraging the continuation of the war.

To bomb or not to bomb?

"In popular discussion in North America, and in the General Assembly, as well as in Australia, the question of the air operations against the North has become prominent. Hanoi wants the bombing to stop because it is a form of military activity that is successful against them. One can understand that. It would help them to reach their purpose of gaining a military solution in South Viet-Nam if the bombing did stop.

"There are some of those who link a cessation of bombing with a hope of negotiation. 'Stop the bombing and Hanoi will talk.' Bombing can be used as an inducement to negotiate, not by doing but by not doing it.

"Surely those who say that bombing should cease in order to bring about talks ought to be able to point to some indication that the cessation will in fact lead to a process of peaceful settlement. At present there is no such indication.

"Some have expressed hopes; some have made reports about what they have heard. I have myself explored the grounds on which such hopes and reports were based, discussing them both with the leaders of the allies and with the neutralist or non-aligned spokesmen who have uttered them. All the resources available to my Department have been used to ensure that we do not overlook any significant word or gesture.

"As at the present moment I know of nothing that would support the hope that Hanoi would respond to a cessation of bombing by a readiness to have discussions and indeed, the signs show rather that Hanoi would regard a cessation of bombing as a military gain for itself.

Hanoi has the answer

"Hanoi is the only authority that can say with certainty what would happen if bombing stopped. South Viet-Nam and its allies have declared their readiness to enter into negotiations without conditions, or to discuss the conditions in which negotiations might be opened.

"The Government of the United States has offered to stop the bombing as a first step towards negotiations provided that some reciprocal gesture is made or some reciprocal restraint observed by the other side. We will continue patiently on that course. But we would be false to the cause we are upholding and to those who are dying for it if we carelessly discarded an effective military activity.

More munitions

"Back here at home a pause may soothe the feelings of those who abhor suffering; up there in Viet-Nam it means more munitions, more men, more weapons and a restored military advantage to the enemy to endanger our own soldiers and to augment terror and assassination in the countryside.

"We will all watch with close attention and sympathy the way in which the new Government grapples with the immense tasks of establishing a constitutional Government.

"South Viet-Nam, a war-torn country, is attempting one of the greatest political advances that has been planned in any of the former colonial territories of Asia, and perhaps of the world, since they gained their independence. This is surely something that should attract the support and goodwill of all who espouse freedom."

RAMOS ON VIET-NAM

'Civic action will win the war'

THE Philippines Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Narciso Ramos, said on his arrival back in Manila after attending the recent inauguration in Saigon of Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu as South Viet-Nam's new President, that in his opinion it was civic action that would ultimately win the war there.

Extracts from the text of his statement are as follows:

"The Vietnamese leaders have no illusions about the magnitude and perplexing variety of the tasks confronting them. They are well aware that while they are engaged in a fierce and bloody war for their survival, they must establish at the same time a strong foundation for their national economy to ensure the happiness and prosperity of their people. And this is precisely what President Van Thieu and his government have solemnly pledged to do.

"The outlook in Viet-Nam is still grim, but the silver lining has begun to appear in the cloudy skies over that country. While the war effort is being relentlessly pursued, the pacification programme has been intensified with gratifying results.

"Our own Philcag One has set the pattern for civic action which, in my opinion, will ultimately win the war. Modesty aside, I do assert that our boys have done and are doing marvellously in the performance of their primary mission to help the people of the Republic of Viet-Nam pacify their Viet Cong-infested hamlets and rehabilitate themselves.

"Within the period of thirteen months and with only 2,100 men, almost one half of whom are engaged in providing security for the other half, Philcag has built 50 kilometres of road and repaired 56 kilometres; constructed nine schoolhouses and renovated eight; cleared 600 hectares of forest and an additional 100 hectares for homesite areas; dug or rebuilt 85 wells; and put up one 70-ton bridge with another longer one due to be completed in December.

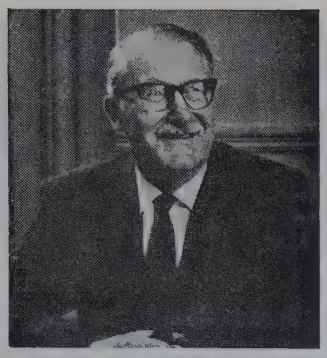
"The clearing of the Thanh Diem forest, a Viet Cong hideout, is Philcag's most outstanding achievement. The extensive area cleared is now a peaceful, thriving community dotted with hundreds of houses and vegetable gardens proudly owned by almost 4,000 settlers....

His first duty

"Van Thieu, as a president elected by popular suffrage and as head of a truly constitutional government in Free Viet-Nam, considers it to be among his first duties to formally invite Hanoi to peace talks for the purpose of reaching an agreement for a political settlement of the Viet-Nam conflict.

"If accepted, he will pursue the peace negotiations under such terms as are mutually acceptable to both sides. If rejected, his course is clear. There will be no surrender or withdrawal; the war on all fronts, he said, will be carried on until Hanoi becomes convinced that aggression and subversion do not pay.

NEW U.K. AMBASSADOR ARRIVES



The new British Ambassador to Thailand, Sir Neil Pritchard, KCMG, arrived in Bangkok on November 3, accompanied by Lady Pritchard. They have one son.

Sir Neil Pritchard, who presented his credentials to his Majesty the King on November 9, first joined the former Dominions Office in 1933 and served in London, the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and South Africa.

After the war, Sir Neil was counsellor in Dublin and subsequently Deputy High Commissioner in Canada between 1954 and 1957 and in Australia between 1957 and 1960. In 1961, Sir Neil was appointed British High Commissioner in Tanzania. Since 1963 he has been Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Office, London.

Sir Neil Pritchard is pictured below (left) talking to Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO. Sir Neil, is also SEATO Council Representative for the United Kingdom,

Asia more stable, says Rusk

The "remarkable" political and social progress of non-Communist countries in East Asia and the Western Pacific shows political stability and confidence in the future," said the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, recently.

"That stability and that confidence stem from the conviction in these countries that they are going to have the chance to develop in their own way under governments of their own choice," Mr. Rusk asserted.

Discussing the Far East, Mr. Rusk said Asia's growing political stability and confidence in the future stems from the knowledge that Peking and its "disciples will not be permitted to destroy and take over their non-Communist neighbours."

ASPAC NATIONS PLAN FOR FUTURE

THE Standing Committee of the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC) recently held its third session in Canberra, Australia.

The meeting, chaired by the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, was attended by the Ambassadors of China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet-Nam, and the High Commissioners of Malaysia and New Zealand. The Charge d'Affaires of Laos was present as an observer.

In accordance with the decision taken at its first meeting, the Committee had an exchange of views on questions affecting the region. Mr. Hasluck informed the meeting of his impressions of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

With respect to the establishment in Seoul of an ASPAC Social and Cultural Centre, the Committee decided to establish a working group to examine the scheme in detail and to make recommendations to the Standing Committee on its implementation.

In accordance with the decision of the Second Ministerial Meeting in Bangkok that ASPAC representatives should consult informally in appropriate international organizations, the Standing Committee selected several forthcoming conferences of international organizations for further consultations. (AIS)

MORE THAI TROOPS FOR VIET-NAM, SAYS PREMIER

Contingent will amount to full brigade

THE Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, announced recently that another 10,000 men from those who have volunteered to fight in Viet-Nam will be selected by the Royal Thai Army to undergo stiff combat training as a new contingent to join free world forces already there.

This will bring the total numbers to more than brigade strength, taking into account the 2,300 strong "Queen's Cobra" unit already stationed in Viet-Nam.

The Prime Minister seemed optimistic regarding the outcome of the Viet-Nam war, predicting that it will continue to move nearer a successful conclusion for the free world if the United States keeps up its bombing of strategic points in North Viet-Nam.

A major factor in support of his optimism, he said, is the unity members of the free world are showing in their determination to bring the war to an end.

The United States, the Prime Minister added, had promised to help meet the expenses that will be incurred during the training of the new Thai contingent.

"We are in need of everything possible to strengthen our armed forces in order to better defend our security," he said.

Agreement reached

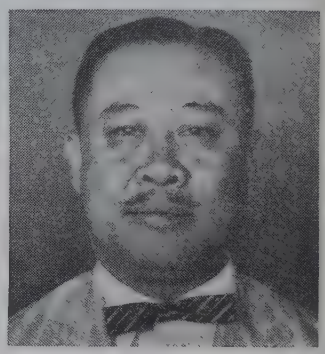
Speaking earlier of an agreement being reached with the United States over aid, the Deputy Prime Minister, Gen. Prapass Charusathiara, said the Government was making a close study of its needs.

The country is studying its available manpower, weapons, vehicle and other military accoutrements right down to uniforms to see what it will take to form such a large new contingent, Gen. Prapass said on the eve of his departure for Saigon to attend the inauguration of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

"I can't tell you now when we will send more of our troops there," he said, "for it will depend on the timing, strategic plan and internal security of our own country. But the matter is under consideration."

Gen. Prapass also disclosed that steps are being taken to increase military strength within Thailand itself, with all three armed forces due to be equipped with modern weapons.

Meanwhile, a top official of the Supreme Military Command has said that "agreement in full has been reached between Thailand and the U.S. regarding the additional military assistance whice Thailand needs." He said the agreement comes into force simultaneously with the Prime Minister's statement that another contingent of volunteers will be sent to Viet-Nam.



PRAPASS VISITS 'COBRAS'

THAILAND's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, General Prapass Charusathiara, visited troops of the "Queen's Cobra" regiment in the field while in Viet-Nam to attend the inauguration ceremony of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Accompanying Gen. Prapass on the tour of the regiment was Thai ambassador to South Viet-Nam, Bancha Mintrakintra.

Pictured above are some of the 60 leading signals officers who recently attended the tenth SEATO Communications-Electronics meeting, held at SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok. In the centre is the Chief, Military Planning Office, Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, who officially declared the meeting open.

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ORIENTATION COURSE FOR 55 OFFICERS

SOME 55 military officers from five SEATO member nations — Australia, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States — recently completed an orientation course in Thailand. The course was arranged by the SEATO Military Planning Office, with the co-operation of the Royal Thai Armed Forces. Facilities were provided by member nations with commitments in the area.

The object of the week-long course which ended on November 6 was to enable officers to acquaint themselves with SEATO activities in the Treaty Area.

During the course, the officers were briefed on the background of SEATO and the military situation in this part of the world.

Highlight of the course was a four-day area familiarization trip to various military installations outside Bangkok, including air facilities at Utapao Air Base, Udon and Korat Royal Thai Air Bases, and the Chaiya Police Training Centre in Chiengmai.

SEATO electronics experts meet

FURTHER improvements in communications-electronics aspects vital for military defensive operations in the Treaty Area, were agreed upon at the tenth meeting of the SEATO Communications-Electronics Committee, which ended in Bangkok on October 27.

The committee discussed extensively a wide range of communication matters which play an important role in successful military operations.

The ten-day meeting also reviewed and updated communications-electronics policies and procedures.

In declaring the meeting closed, Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, praised the great effort by all delegations in making the meeting a very fruitful and constructive one.

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Chiengmai, played host to the recently held SEATO Orientation Course. Shown here welcoming the participants to their city are Police Lt. Col. Pimol Charakol of the Border Patrol Police Unit, and Colonel (Special) Karoon Boonbanchan, RTA, Commander of the 7th Regimental Combat Team in Chiengmai. Third from left is Colonel (Special) Saman Watjanaratana, RTA.

CENTO launches search and rescue exercise

"SEARCH and rescue exercises are important not only in terms of possible war-time application, but are equally significant for peace-time," declared Major General Irfan Ozaydinli, Chief of Operations of the Turkish Air Force, during the final critique of CENTO's annual search and rescue exercise recently held in Turkey.

General Ozaydinli cited this dual significance as one of the reasons for continuing the annual CENTO exercises. He was also pleased to note what close co-operation had been achieved between the air forces and other participating agencies of Iran, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Thorough planning

Major General F.W. Boye, Jr., Chief of Staff of CENTO's Combined Military Planning Staff (CMPS), endorsed General Ozaydinli's emphasis on the importance of search and rescue operations for both peace and war. He added that the success of the operation was no surprise in view of the complete, imaginative and thorough planning by the Turkish Air Force.

Several hundred men and more than half a dozen aircraft of the Iranian, Turkish, British and American forces, operating under the overall direction of the Turkish Air Force, responded promptly and efficiently to a number of simulated air accidents during the course of the exercise.

AUSTRALIA CITES VIET-NAM CASUALTIES

THE following breakdown of Australian casualties in the Viet-Nam war up to the end of October, was given recently to parliament by the Australian Minister of Defence, Mr. Allen Fairhall:

	Regular Army	National Servicemen	RAAF	Total
WOUNDED IN ACTION	344	127	7	478
KILLED IN ACTION OR DIED OF WOUNDS	78	42	—	120
ACCIDENTALLY WOUNDED	36	28	1	65
ACCIDENTALLY KILLED	11	7	1	19

Mr. Fairhall said that the total strength of the Australian forces in Viet-Nam on October 1, was 6,345, comprising 3,062 regular army, 2,228 National Servicemen, 661 Royal Australian Air Force and 394 Royal Australian Navy.

...KEEPING THE FORCES MOBILE

Rebuild workshops put new life into old vehicles

SINCE it was established two years ago, the Armed Services Vehicle Rebuild Workshop—a joint Thai-Australian military project under the auspices of SEATO—has continued to grow and develop steadily.

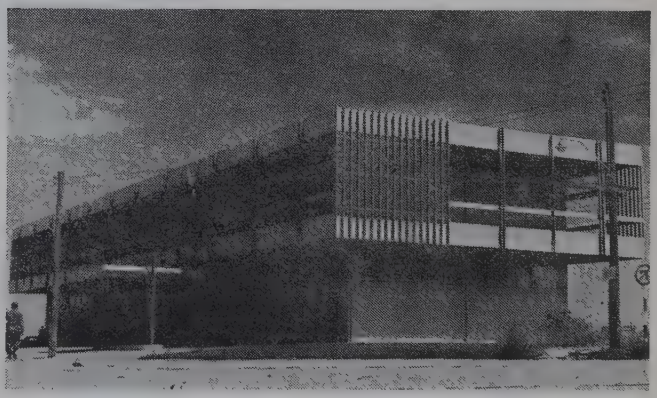
The project cost nearly $\$2\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars initially, of which Australia hascontributed about one-third in the form of equipment as well as an advisory staff. The workshops are situated at Rangsit, about 15 miles north-east of Bangkok.

Air Vice-Marshal Chamras Vinagupta has directed the project since its inception. At present a staff of 370, including officers and other ranks from the Royal Thai Armed Services, operate the workshop. They are assisted by four Australian advisory staff headed by Lieutenant Colonel W.J. Bauert, the project officer.

In addition to providing staff and equipment, Australia will offer scholarships for one officer and two enlisted men to go for further study in Australia next year.

Some new project developments include:

(1) — A newly completed plant maintenance building, (pictured below) now ready for the installation of equipment to be supplied by Australia. The $50,000-building was financed by the Royal Thai Government;



(2) — New houses for employees now under construction. More new houses are also planned for next year;

(3) — A bulk storehouse costing about $50,000 is now under construction.

Although still short of its objective this project, under the joint effort of Australia and Thailand, is steadily progressing and contributing in a valuable way to the effectiveness of the Armed Forces of Thailand.

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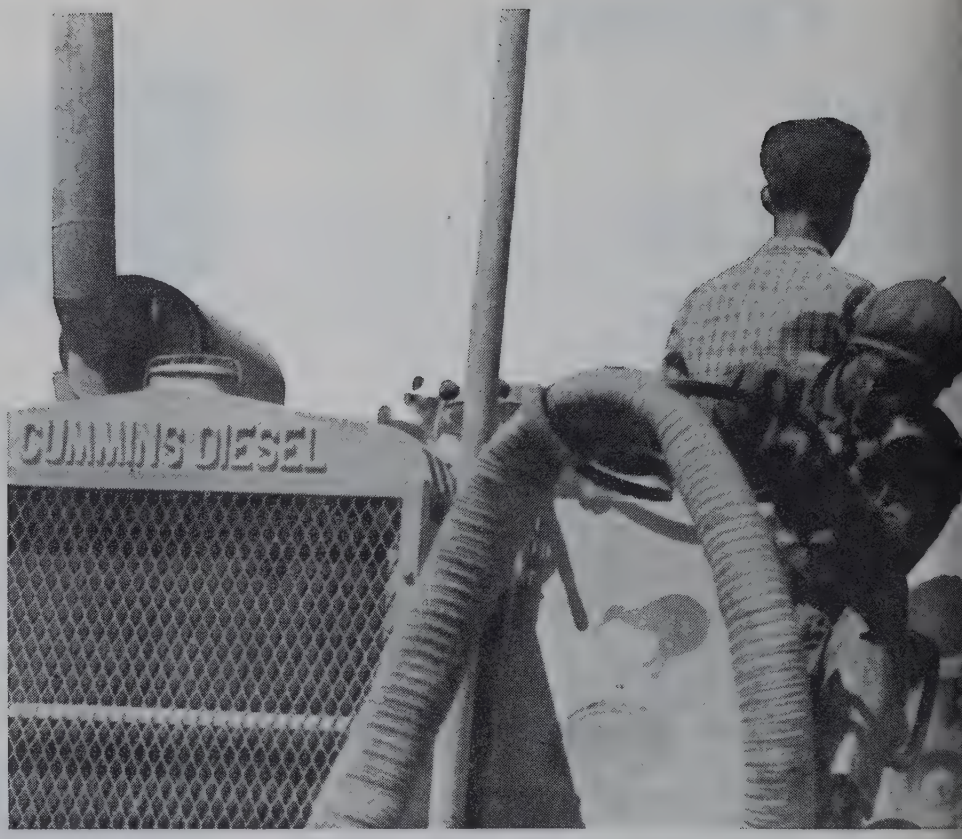
Captain Chong Choongam (RTA), Deputy Director of the Rebuild Workshops is seen here with a lathe operator working at one of several new lathes recently received from Australia.

In the tracks of the kiwi



NEW all-weather feeder roads are a prime need in the development of Thailand's north-east plateau. Less developed than some other regions of the country and with a generally lower standard of living for its 10 million people — one-third of the nation — the North East has priority in Thailand's national planning. Road-building in this region has an important place in the National Economic Development Plan.

The Royal Thai Government, largely from its own resources, but with some assistance from friendly countries, is engaged in a vigorous road-building programme in the North East. The main aims of this programme are to bring new vitality to the economy of the region and to create a closer bond between Government and people. All-weather feeder roads help to raise farmers' incomes by giving better access to markets for their present farm output — principally rice, kenaf and timber — and encourage them to try new cash crops

NEW ZEALAND ENGINEERS PUT 144 km. HIGHWAY ON THAILAND'S MAP

Government officials will find their task of bringing social and other services to the villagers in all seasons becoming much easier. Roads will also provide the means for Thailand's industrial products to reach the remoter villages.

Pictured here in action at the beginning of the new road are, from right, a 10-ton pneumatic roller, a $1\frac{1}{2}$-ton steel roller, and a stabilizer.

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A good current example of road development in the North-East is the 144-kilometre highway now being built between Borabue in Mahasarakham province and Buriram, capital of a neighbouring province. New Zealand is associated with Thailand in the building of this high priority road which will serve over 100 villages and three district centres, join the main North-East Highway and give access to railways at both ends.

The agreement was signed in 1965, with New Zealand promising $600,000, to be spent on capital equipment and the wages of 15 New Zealand Army engineers and technicians. A further $300,000 was approved in 1966, following the visit to New Zealand of the Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn. This brought the New Zealand contribution to about 25 per cent of the total cost of the project. Thailand is supplying the remaining needs, including vehicles, fuel and oil, road-building materials and accommodation for Thai and New Zealand staff, with an annual budget of some $750,000 to $1 million.

Plant instructor Sgt. N. Pouwhare, is pictured below with the project manager, Nai Suphol Dhevapalin.

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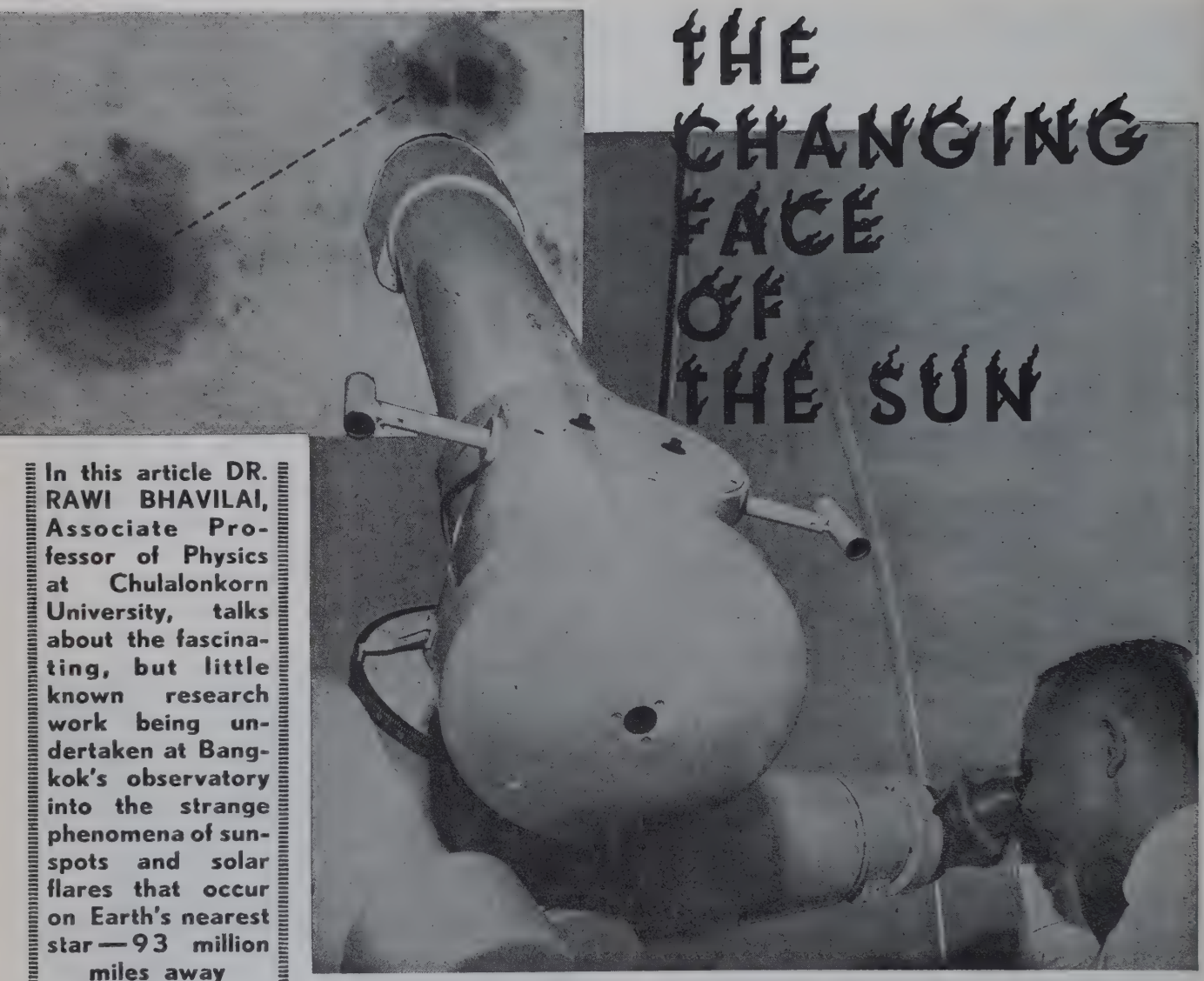
Land-Rovers fording a stream which had to be bridged during construction operations

The first members of the New Zealand party arrived in Thailand in October 1965 and the remainder in January 1966. Since then, in collaboration with Thai engineers and work force, the entire route has been surveyed and the road design completed. The design of a 150-metre prestressed concrete bridge over the Mun, one of the major rivers of the North-East, is at the stage where tenders may be called, and the actual construction of the road, culverts and bridges is well under way.

When the two-lane sealed road is completed, a dusty, bumpy nine-hour journey in the dry season—the route is virtually impassable during the monsoon—will become a comfortable two-hour trip A "no-man's land" in the communications of the North-East will have been filled, paving the way for solid economic development of the area.

THE CHANGING FACE OF THE SUN



In this article DR. RAWI BHAVILAI, Associate Professor of Physics at Chulalonkorn University, talks about the fascinating, but little known research work being undertaken at Bangkok's observatory into the strange phenomena of sunspots and solar flares that occur on Earth's nearest star — 93 million miles away

Dr. Rawi is pictured here viewing sunspots through Bangkok's six-inch refracting telescope. What he sees is shown above (top left): three sunspots with outer fringes of turbulence surrounding their inner cores. The distance between the edges of the sunspot cores shown by the dotted line is approximately 30,000 miles while the diameter of the larger core alone is about 14,000 miles across — nearly twice that of the Earth.

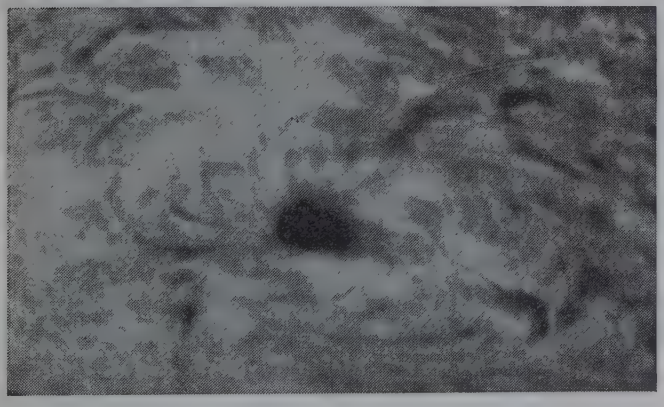
THE sun — source of light, heat, energy, in fact life itself — is taken very much for granted by most of the teeming millions inhabiting this tiny speck in space called "Earth".

This is far from being the case, however, amongst our small scientific fraternity known as astronomers — or perhaps more applicably in this age of technology "astrophysicists".

Even in Bangkok, unbeknown to many people, we are conducting intensive behind the scene research work on the sun and its strange and varied phenomena which, though occurring at such remote distances (93,000,000 miles), nevertheless have far reaching effects upon the earth and the atmosphere—particularly in the context of satellite and radio communication projects, which today are in the fore-front of scientific research and progress.

The sun is a spherical mass of ionised gas radiating energy produced by thermonuclear reactions occuring around its core. Though large in our skies, it is just one of a hundred thousand million stars (100,000,000,000) which together with gas and dust constitute our Milky Way galaxy. Other stars, hundreds of millions of miles away, are so distant that they are expressed in terms of light years (light travels at a

This picture of a spectacular solar flare was photographed by a five-inch solar telescope at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization's solar station in new South Wales, Australia. These flares are hundreds of thousands of miles high, shooting out cosmic rays at speeds approximating 30,000 miles per second. Below is a view from directly above the flare.



speed of 186,000 miles per second) and appear only as bright points even when viewed through the most powerful telescopes. Our sun therefore, which is only a neighbourly 93,000,000 miles away, offers us a chance to study a typical star in detail with comparatively small instruments such as the one being used by us in Bangkok—a 6″ refracting telescope mounted on top of a 60-foot tower beside the Bangkok Planetarium on Sukhumvit Road.

High quality optics coupled with a good location enable excellent photographs of the sun to be taken in which objects less than 450 miles in diameter can be clearly recognised.

Our own studies at present are concerned mainly with what we call sunspots. These result from disturbances of varying intensity caused by local magnetic fields and forces.

Radio waves

These sunspots can play havoc with radio communications on earth due to the fact that the magnetic disturbances interfere with ionised layers in the earth's atmosphere—layers which are essential for long-distance radio waves which bounce from transmitters back to receiver stations on earth. The ionosphere itself results from ultraviolet and X-ray radiations from the sun.

The intensity of these radiations varies greatly with disturbances on the sun. Small disturbances are observed as sunspot groups and large ones by what are known as solar flares.

Cosmic rays

But this is not the whole story by any means, as we also have to take account of particle streams of different kinds such as protons and electrons which emanate from the sun at different velocities, those at very high velocities, known as solar cosmic rays, being

ejected at immense speeds when solar flares occur with velocities in the region of 30,000 miles per second.

The arrival of thes particles with their associated magnetic fields in the vicinity of the earth cause a number of geophysical phenomena such as auroras and magnetic storms. Solar X-rays from flares also affect the earth's ionosphere and cause serious interference with short wave radio communications.

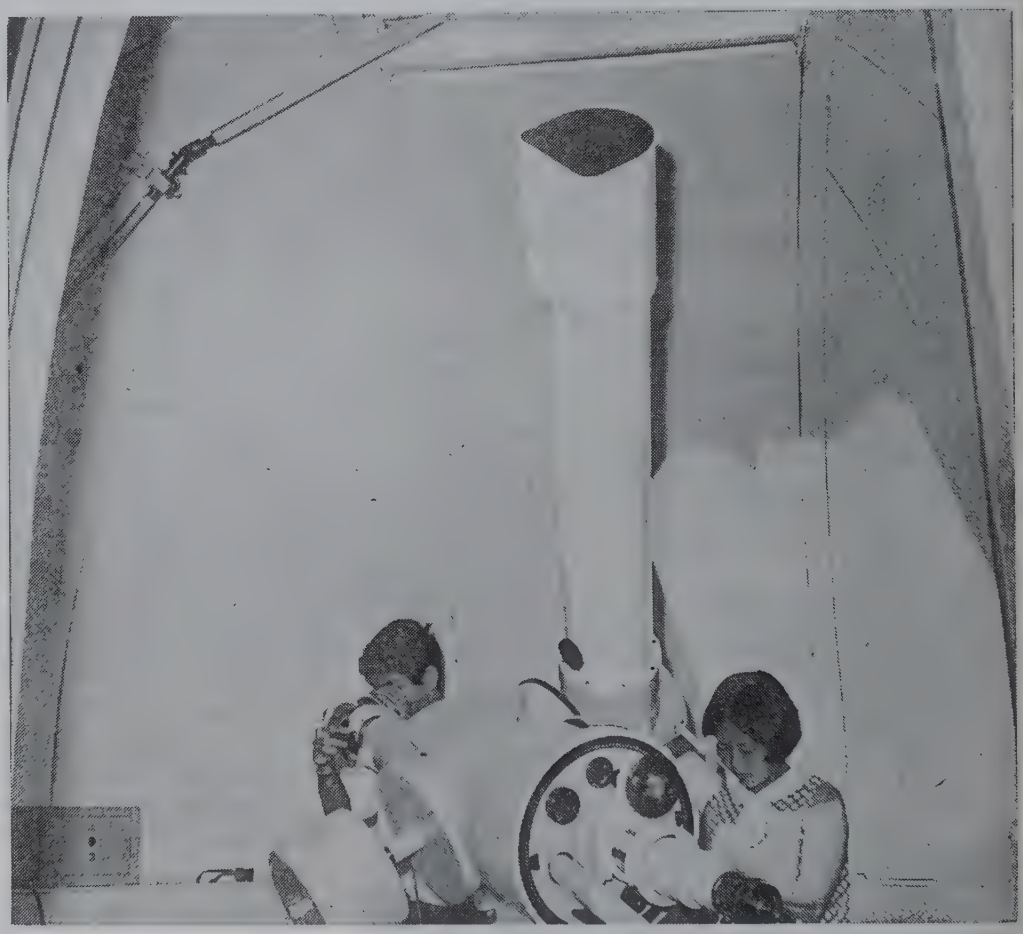
The energy of these "flares" which leap from the sun's surface to heights of up to several hundred thousand miles, is believed to be generated by intense local solar magnetic fields.

What we are doing at Sukhumvit observatory is to make sunspot counts and white-light photographs of the sun. We are also making continuous records of the radio waves emitted from the sun with our radio telescope donated recently by Australia. This is sited at the Applied Scientific Research Corporation at Bangkhen. The radio and optical data are closely examined together and forwarded to the world solar data cen tres for further collation and comparative study.

We believe that solar disturbances tend to occur more frequently in certain periodic cycles with a corresponding increase in flares and sunspots. Such a phase is occuring at present and this enables us to concentrate our studies on the development of fine structures around sunspots, and the phenomena of bright rings around them. We are taking high resolution time-lapse photographs for these investigations, which also show the changing shapes of sunspots. We expect in the near future to obtain a special narrow band filter so that we can study more closely the solar chromosphere.

It is hoped that our present studies and those planned for the future will not only contribute to our sketchy knowledge of the sun, but will also benefit scientists and physicists concerned with space and satellite projects.

For our studies are by no means purely academic. Indeed the importance of the work we, and others, are doing can perhaps be more readily gauged when we bear in mind that life or death for man in space can depend largely upon the degree of accuracy with which we can predict the occurence of these periodic phases of high solar activity, accompanied by intense radioactive emissions that would be capable of penetrating even the toughest 'skins' of space capsules.



Chulalonkorn University students Mr. Manit Auvuchanon and Miss Sacran Patanvanich are pictured here taking sunspot readings with the telescope at Bangkok's Observatory.

Both are in their second year studying for a Masters Degree in Physics. Miss Sacran's thesis will be on the structure of solar active regions while Mr. Manit's deals with the 'quiet' areas of the solar atmosphere.

Philippine school for spinners

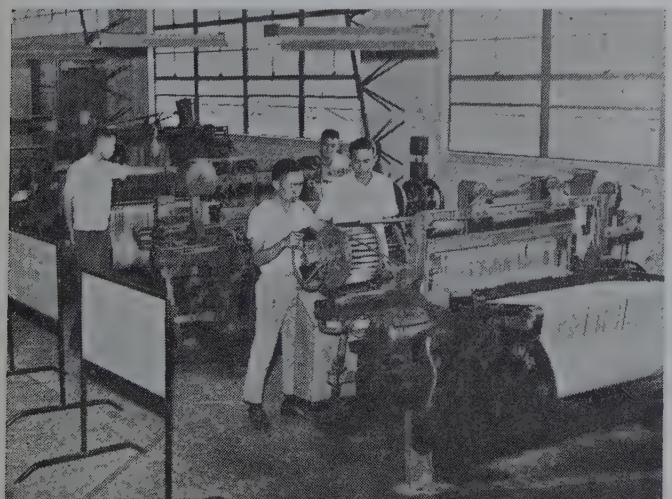
- AND ELECTRICIANS TOO

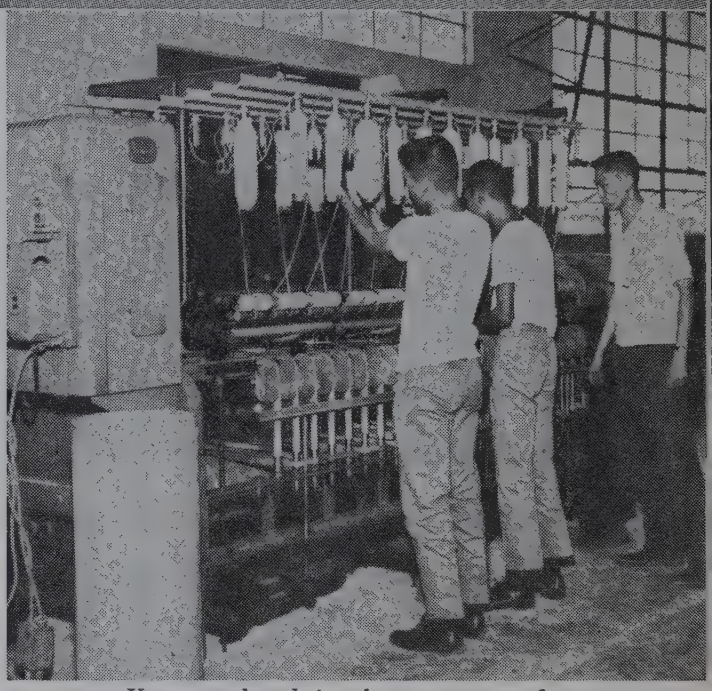
THE Marikina School of Arts and Trades became a focus of international co-operation in education in the Philippines for the second time in November 1967, with the opening on its campus of the French-Philippine training centre for electro-mechanical and electrical trades.

In 1958, the school, in Rizal Province not far from Manila, was made the site of a textile training centre under the SEATO Skilled Labour Project.

The building up of the Marikina school with assistance from France—and in the case of the SEATO project, from the United States — reflects the growth of industry in the Manila area and the need of employers for workers trained to a level of skill beyond the capacity of apprenticeships and other on-the-job instruction.

Students in textile technology prepare the rovings for feeding the spinning frame.





Yarn produced in the yarn manufacturing department is woven into fabric by these power looms. The student in the foreground is shown filling the battery with bobbins preparatory to starting the loom. The textile training shop has five power looms.

The French-Philippine centre, a modern and well-equipped school, is the first of its kind in the Philippines. It provides training for electrical engineering technicians in electro-mechanics, power distribution networks, and power plant switchboard operation.

The French contribution consists of $180,000 worth of electrical laboratory teaching equipment, machine tools, audio-visual aids and printed materials.

Pinpointed needs

The earlier SEATO centre was established at Marikina because of the concentration of textile mills in the area. It was one of a number of training centres set up in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand following the recommendations of SEATO study groups which met between 1956 and 1958. These groups pinpointed the skilled labour needs of Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand, and stimulated the SEATO member governments to work together to meet them.

Students are pictured here on their way to attend some of the many workshorps housed in the row of building on the right.

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The textile training centre is the continuing element of the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in the Philippines. Other assistance to the Philippines under the project consisted of a labour market survey of the principal urban centres of the country and a pilot apprenticeship scheme.

Assistance to the Philippines through SEATO in setting up the centre amounted to nearly $133,000 for machinery and other equipment, the services of an American consultant, participant training for two Filipino instructors and part of the operating costs up to 1960. A further $7,000 was provided from SEATO funds in 1966 to enable two instructors at the centre to travel and study textile training schools.

The centre offers a four-year general textile course at secondary school level and two-year post-secondary courses in yarn manufacturing, weaving and designing and mill maintenance.

Evening classes are popular because they offer employees in the textile industry an opportunity to upgrade their skills and develop new specializations.

Evidence that the centre is supplying the textile industry's needs for skilled manpower is shown by the ease with which its graduates find jobs, the demand from employers for more of them, and the high attendance at evening classes.

In Thailand, the project has been responsible for the creation of technical training centres in 20 provincial towns, each teaching a number of skills with a high priority in the country's development. These centres were built up from a basis of existing carpentry schools. They are giving three- year courses of training to over 7,000 teenage students. In addition, a teacher development centre was opened in Bangkok to train staff for the project schools and other technical education institutions in Thailand.

In Pakistan, two high-grade technical training centres were established under the project at Mirpur, near Dacca, East Pakistan, and at North Nazimabad, on the outskirts of Karachi. These centres offer 18 months' courses in 11 different skills, and have a full-time enrolment of 450 students each. The centres also provide teacher training courses, and have evening classes.

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A view of some of the buildings of the France-Philippine trainning centre for electrical trades.

AUSTRALIAN JEEPS FOR HILL TRIBES

THE Australian Ambassador, Mr. A.H. Loomes, recently handed over to Thailand's Public Welfare Department eight jeeps for use among the hill tribes of northern Thailand.

Mr. A.H. Loomes, is pictured here beside the jeeps chatting to the Secretary-General of SEATO, Lieut. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, and the Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. David A. Wraight.

It was the second gift of vehicles made by Australia to the Tribal Research Centre at Chiengmai. In 1964 Australia gave 12 jeeps and a truck to the centre and has since given various items of specialised equipment.

Under the same aid programme Australia has also provided anthropologists. The first was Professor W.R. Geddes, who helped in the establishment of the centre and spent nearly two years working among the Meo tribespeople. Professor Geddes has since been followed by Mr. Peter Hinton as adviser to the centre, and Mr. Douglas Miles, who is making an anthropological study of the Yao tribe.

In his speech on the occasion to mark the handing over of the latest batch of eight Australian jeeps Mr. Loomes refered to the efforts of the Thai government in bringing a better life to the hill tribes. He said: "There are formidable barriers in the way of the realisation of this worthy aim. There are social and cultural barriers. There are economic problems which must be solved before the tribal people can participate more fully in the life of the Thai nation. There are linguistic barriers. And there are immense physical barriers in the shape of vast mountain ranges, and a limited number of roads to the areas in which many hill tribes live.

"These are all extremely formidable problems which stand in the path of closer contact between the Government and the hill tribes," Mr. Loomes said.

He added: "We have been particularly impressed by the efforts of the Government of Thailand to take social, health and other services to the tribal people by means of small mobile development centres.

"The jeeps though not in themselves of any great monetary value, are a further symbol of our friendship with Thailand and of our desire as a loyal SEATO ally to do what we can to assist Thailand in its economic development and in its struggle against Communist subversion, which it is in our common interests to frustrate." (AIS)

Mr. Loomes is seen here garlanding one of the jeeps in the traditional Thai way, during the handing-over ceremony to the Thai Public Welfare Dept.

AGRICULTURE WILL SOON RECEIVE A LONG OVERDUE SHOT IN THE ARM WITH THE LAUNCHING BY SEATO OF A NEW AGRICULTURE RESEARCH PROJECT TO BE FOCUSED UPON ASIAN MEMBER NATIONS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

...down on the farm

ALTHOUGH the era of industrialization may have begun in developing nations of South-East Asia, the economy of the region is still basically agricultural and is likely to be so for some time to come.

This means that in countries where the bulk of the population earn their living from the soil, agricultural progress and national progress are often indivisible. On the other hand, failure to cope effectively with agricultural problems may mean anything from a severe setback in national development schemes to starvation for at least some sections of the ever-rising population.

Pressure of rising population, obsolete methods of agriculture and lack of technical know-how are just some of the regional problems. The critical need for an increase in food production and a greater output of cash crops for export is a common regional requirement.

Acutely aware of this situation, SEATO has been searching for a way to assist Asian member countries in this vital area of their national efforts. The result: a new agricultural research project which it has just launched.

Bearing in mind at the same time the work being carried out by other national and international organizations, the underlying purpose of the SEATO Agricultural Research Project—to quote those responsible for its establishment—is to "identify, strengthen, and encourage, the effective utilization of agricultural research in Asian member countries." The nature of the task of realizing these aims calls for close collaboration between the SEATO project and other national and international research institutes.

Rice, sugar-cane, coconut and the other major crops of the region will, as a matter of course, figure

A farmer is pictured harvesting jute, East Pakistan's principal export commodity.

importantly in the work of the project, but so will animal husbandry and poultry production, fisheries and forestry. Foremost among the research problems to be tackled will be tropical soils, pesticides, better use of water resources and alternate crops. Improvement in agricultural economics, marketing and extension services is also one of the objectives the Project will aim for.

Dacca, East Pakistan, has been chosen as the centre of the Project.

Mr. A.H.M.S. Doha, Pakistan's Minister for Agriculture and Works, in his address to the SEATO Expert Study Group who met in Dacca last year to draw up plans for the project said: "East Pakistan is typical of the tropical area of South-East Asia. Tropical environment presents special problems. Climatic influences are more active in the tropics than in temperate regions. Vegetation growth is extremely rapid when moisture conditions are favourable and changes in the soil take place with corresponding speed. The drought, floods and soil erosion which result call for special measures of protection".

The SEATO Agricultural Research Project will be financed by contributions from member countries. The United States has agreed to contribute $23,000 and the Government of Pakistan will provide the Secretariat Office accommodation and other facilities which will approximately cost $12,000.

Short-term consultants

Mr. D. Rhind has been appointed Co-ordinator of the project, his services being contributed by the United Kingdom. Mr. Rhind, whose assignment is for an initial period of two years, will be assisted by short-term consultants to be engaged as required.

The Co-ordinator and his team will tour Thailand, Pakistan and the Philippines, and consult respective national agricultural research committees, draw up inventories and review the exsiting research projects at the same time identifying gaps and deficiencies in the field of research.

They will also give advice on current projects, and make specific proposals concerning greater co-ordination of research on a regional basis including the possibility of establishing a SEATO Agricultural Advisory Committee.

THE MAN FOR THE JOB

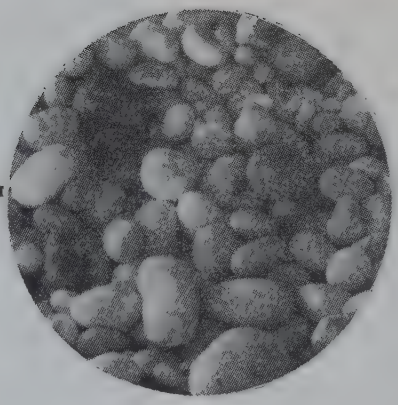
The man who has been chosen for the job of Co-ordinator for the SEATO Agricultural Research Project, Mr. D. Rhind, is eminently qualified to undertake such a task.

A graduate, with honours, of Bristol University, Mr. Rhind has been associated with agricultural research since 1922, as a research scientist, a teaching professor and a director of projects.

His vast experience has included the posts of Director of Agriculture, Ceylon, from 1947-50; Secretary for Agricultural Research, West Africa, 1951-53; and Secretary for Colonial Agricultural Research, 1953-61. From 1961 to date Mr. Rhind has held the post of Adviser on Agricultural Research, Department of Technical Co-operation and Ministry of Overseas Development.

Mr. Rhind is a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London and a Fellow of the Institute of Biology.

STONES



A medical enigma

SEATO research teams seek the cause

WHY is it that a disease which rarely occurs in one location can be rife in another situated quite nearby in the same general area and populated by people of the same ethnic background?

In Ubol Province, northeastern Thailand, health authorities have been puzzling over just such a disease.

Doctors call it vesical lithiasis or vesical calculus disease; to the layman it is bladder stones. Rarely reported within the city of Ubol itself—the urban centre of the province—the disease has a high incidence in villages only a few kilometres away.

Since 1963, a series of studies have been undertaken by teams from the SEATO Clinical Research Centre in collaboration with the Thai Ministry of Health in an endeavour to throw more light on the enigmatic disease, which is an important health problem not only in Thailand and South-East Asia, but in the Middle-East and the Near-East as well.

Some idea of the magnitude of this disease can be gauged from the fact that of about 600 surgical operations performed each year at Ubol Hospital more than half of them are bladder stone cases. A majority of those admitted for treatment are children under the age of five.

Dr. Aree Valyasevi, Director of the Thai Component, SEATO Clinical Research Centre and co-ordinator for the research project on bladder stones, has this to say: "In view of the rising birth rate, it is not unlikely that we will see an increasing number of children in need of care and treatment for this disease. But since we still don't know for certain what actually causes the disease we are not in a position to say definitely what measures would prevent it. That is why there is great need for continuing research into its cause or causes."

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Miss Potjanee Triratana (foreground) and Miss Sirinadh Pengruangrojanachai, laboratory assistants at the SCRC in Bangkok, are seen here using an osmometer to analys urine samples collected from Ubol villages for the study on bladder stones.

Extensive epidemiological surveys conducted by the SEATO-Thai research teams led to studies based on the concept that bladder stones are formed early in life and that there are dietary deficiencies in pregnant mothers.

Detailed dietary studies were made in 1964 and 1965 in Ubol City and in areas of the province where bladder stone cases were endemic. Listings were made of the varieties of food consumed and each item weighed and analysed for its nutrient value. Details concerning different cooking methods and eating habits and infant-feeding practices were also observed and recorded.

Among the most pertinent findings was the fact that infant feeding practices do differ markedly between families living in villages (endemic bladder stone areas) and in Ubol City. All new-born babies in both locations are breast-fed, but about 60 per cent of village mothers started their infants on supplemental feedings of glutinous rice and bananas during the first week of life, usually beginning on the third day, while only 8 per cent of mothers in the city stated they fed infants any supplemental foods during the first 4 weeks of life.

Do infants fed with glutinous rice—and less milk—during the early weeks get enough proteins and minerals daily? If not, does lack of calories in these forms affect the body in such a way that bladder stones are more easity formed?

More comparative nutritional studies among children are necessary before such a complex question can be settled.

Another important facet of bladder stones research has to do with studies of urine.

Numerous samples collected from various age groups in many rural localities were subjected to detailed analysis and the results compared with data obtained from among city inhabitants.

These studies have frequently shown that village boys—the rate of occurrence is generally higher for boys than for girls—have less phosphate and sulphate in their urine than boys who lived in Ubol City. This has provided a starting point for another set of studies now in progress. Village children under this programme have been given milk supplemented with methionine (sulphur containing amino acid), and phosphate buffer (neutral) solution. The results are now being recorded. Findings are expected to offer more illuminating clues as to the role that phosphate and/or protein deficiencies play in causing the disease.

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Eating habits and varietes of foo dplay an important part when trying to ascertain the causes of bladder stones. Here a family sits down to a typical meal of rice, vegetables and fish.

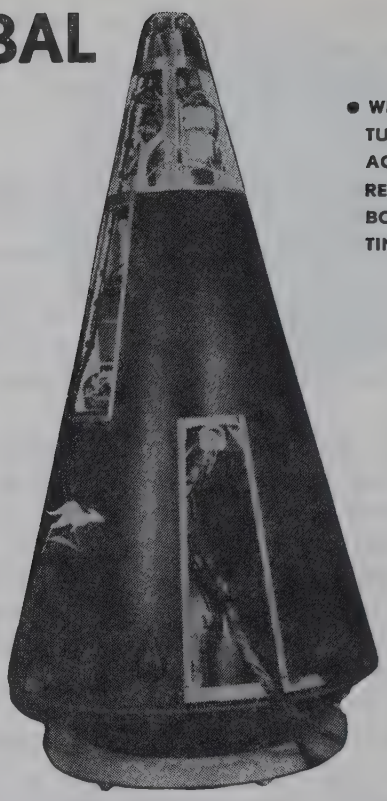
In this picture nurses, right, are talking to a villager about food and diet.

When that question is answered it will not necessarily mean the end of the road for the researchers. For if the answer is positive, it may well give rise to another puzzle: the mechanism or mechanisms by which the minerals exert their effect.

At present, scientists working in the Ubol studies as well as their colleagues elsewhere are extremely reluctant to say whether there is a common causative factor in bladder stones, either within one area of a country or throughout other countries where the disease is frequently found.

There is no doubt however, that the results and conclusions reached by researchers in the Ubol region will have a benificial and far-reaching impact upon the work being done at centres in other countries. Their work constitutes a valuable contribution in endeavours to solve the riddle of this troublesome disease.

SATELLITES SPELL GLOBAL LINK-UP FOR AUSTRALIA



● WRESAT IS PICTURED HERE WITH ACCESS PANELS REMOVED FOR LABORATORY TESTTING.

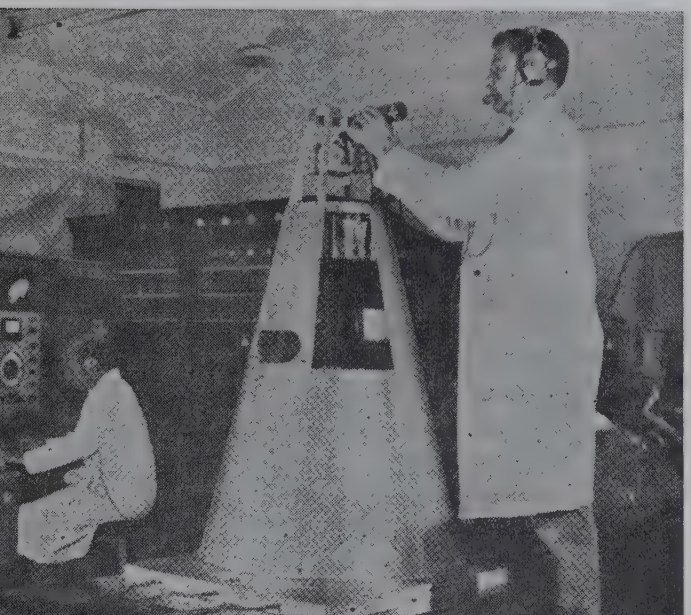
QUITE apart from Australia's own satellite launching project WRESAT, in which the United States and United Kingdom are co-operating, a third earth tracking station is being planned so as to link Australia with virtually all other nations of the world.

This third station will provide link-ups with Africa, Central and South-East Asia, Europe and Britain, when a new satellite is placed over the Indian Ocean next year.

The satellite will be an INTELSAT III, one of the series that will wrap an invisible telecommunications mantle around the world. Other INTELSAT IIIs will be set in synchronous orbit above the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. There are four INTELSAT IIs aloft at the moment. Three of them are in synchronous orbit with the earth, 22,300 miles above the equator, over the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

The fourth, the first INTELSAT II launched, failed to achieve synchronous orbit and is now used experimentally. A fifth INTELSAT II is ordered.

So rapidly is the volume of international telecommunications traffic growing that additional INTELSAT IIIs may be required during the next few years.



Good communications are vital for Australia, which is physically isolated and has a vast, empty hinterland. The country has been quick to recognise the potential of satellite communications. Australia was one of the 11 nations which signed the two international agreements in Washington in 1964 to establish a global commercial satellite system on an international co-operative basis.

Australia's first commercial earth station, Carnarvon, began to operate in February. It provides direct communications between Australia and the United States in support of the Apollo-manned landing on the moon and other projects of the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

A second station, being built at Moree in eastern Australia, will be available for all types of international telecommunications.

Completion of the third station will enable Australia to operate through satellites over both the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Meanwhile, project WRESAT (Weapons Research Establishment Satellite) involves the design, development and launching of a small scientific satellite from the Woomera Range. This satellite was, in fact, successfully launched earlier this month.

FAO SUMS UP WORLD FOOD POSITION

THE Food and Agriculture Organization reported recently that the developing countries need more time for their "agricultural revolution" to gather sufficient momentum.

"The time that is needed must be bought by means of population control on the one hand and food aid from the developed countries on the other," FAO Director-General B.R. Sen says in a foreword to the FAO's annual report on the state of food and agriculture.

The report shows a modest recovery in 1966 from the 1965 decline in food production that was caused by two bad crop seasons. Mr. Sen noted production in developing countries is needed to put their output on the 1964 per capita level.

The Director-General says that "until there is a radical transformation in their own agriculture, the food import needs of these countries are bound to go on increasing, in line with their rapidly growing populations and the gradual improvements they are achieving in incomes and levels of living."

Noting that "food aid from the United States is to be increasingly linked to agricultural self-help measures in the recipient countries," Mr. Sen says "this is a most welcome development, for the aid most urgently needed by the developing countries is for the building up of their own agriculture."

A special chapter in the FAO report deals with incentives for farmers in developing countries to improve their methods of production, means of improving land tenure conditions and marketing and credit facilities, and the importance of price stabilization measures.

Another special chapter deals with fisheries production, which continues to increase rapidly but requires international co-operation to prevent over-exploitation of available resources.

SEATO SCHOOL TO HOLD SUMMER COURSE

A SUMMER course in coastal engineering, designed for engineers practising in this field in South-East Asia, will be offered for the first time at the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok from May 20 to June 7, 1968. Closing date for applications is January 26.

The course will be under the direction of Dr. Richard Silvester, Professor of Coastal Engineering, with the assistance of Dr. Norbert L. Ackermann and Dr. Gordon H. Flammer, Professors of Hydraulic Engineering.

The purpose of the course is to acquaint engineers with the latest theories and experimental data on engineering aspects of ocean wave phenomena. With its emphasis on practical applications in the planning, design, and maintenance of maritime works, that an increase of at least seven per cent in food

'Ocean waves' topic for study

the course should benefit consultants, engineers in harbour divisions of government service as well as those in teaching institutions.

The three-week course will comprise 50 hours of lectures plus an equal period of tutorials, drawing-office activity and laboratory demonstrations. A field trip to the Bangkok port and other port sites around the coast will be included.

Topics to be presented include generation, statistics, and prediction of waves; wave theory and shoaling effects; wave recording; influence of structures and wave forces; tidal and estuarine problems; shoreline processes and theory of sediment movement; coastal protection; and the use of hydraulic models. Applicants should hold a bachelor's degree in engineering or a corporate membership in a recognized engineering institution. All lectures will be given in English.

FOOTNOTE: Application forms and further information are obtainable from Dr. R. Silvester, SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, P.O. Box 2754, Bangkok.

THAIS IN AUSTRALIA

A HOME FROM HOME SCHEME

AUSTRALIANS are responding enthusiastically to a nationwide Host Family scheme for overseas students. Recently Queensland became the fourth Australian State to launch the scheme.

The Host Family Scheme aims at providing an Australian "foster family" for every overseas student who comes to Australia. The foster family is responsible for a student's general welfare throughout his stay. Each family meets its selected student on arrival, helps him settle in, and acts as friend and adviser while he is in Australia.

Host families are not necessarily expected to provide accommodation, but rather to act as parents, and to answer questions on any problem that arises.

When the project was announced in Brisbane, inquiries came from families in all walks of life—from professional people to working couples. Host families, purely voluntary for both student and family, are expected to be functioning in all Australian States by the start of the 1968 academic year.

Mrs. Rosamond Siemon, a well-known Australian Broadcasting Commission broadcaster in Brisbane, is convenor of the Host Family Scheme in Queensland. Mrs. Siemon, who is married and has a 21 year-old daughter, has travelled widely throughout Japan and South-East Asia.

She regularly conducts broadcasts through Radio Australia in which overseas students participate, and her residence in the suburb of St. Lucia has become a second home to scores of overseas students in Brisbane. Mrs. Siemon said that the Queensland response to the announcement of the Host Family Scheme was most encouraging.

"Next year, 200 of the 1,100 overseas students from 27 countries in Queensland will be new arrivals. Our aim is to have a family selected for every one of the 200 within the next few months so that from now on every overseas student arriving in Queensland will be made to feel at home the minute he or she steps off a plane."

Mrs. Siemon, who is also vice-President of the Co-ordinating Committee for Overseas Students in Queensland, the body that is backing the Host Family Scheme, said it was proposed to send every prospective new student a questionnaire before he left home. This would help in matching him with a suitable family. (AIS)

THAIS IN N. ZEALAND

Off on a shopping spree

THREE students from Bangkok, Thailand—Miss Sunatha Ruenkrirengsa, Miss Chatathip Bunnag and Miss Mallika Wongswan—recently went shopping for warm clothes soon after their arrival in Wellington, New Zealand, where they are studying as Colombo Plan award holders.

They purchased jumpers made from New Zealand wool at the D.I.C., a leading Wellington department store.

The three students will attend the English Language Institute at Victoria University of Wellington for three months before entering university and a technical institute. Miss Ruenkrirengsa and Miss Wongswan will be studying for their Bachelor of Science degree at Otago University, Dunedin, in the South Island. Miss Chatathip will undertake a secretarial course at the Christchurch Technical Institute.

Colombo Plan awards to study in New Zealand have been given to more than 250 young men and women from Thailand. At present there are about 1,300 Asian students—500 of them Colombo Plan awardees—studying in New Zealand.

PHILLIPS WINS TOP U.S. AWARD FOR CHOLERA RESEARCH

THE 1967 Albert Lasker award for clinical research has been made to Dr. Robert A. Phillips, Director of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory at Dacca, East Pakistan.

The Lasker prize brings America's highest recognition for outstanding work in medicine to a scientist whose research work has virtually eliminated the danger of death from cholera, one of Asia's most widespread, persistent and fatal epidemic diseases.

Cholera, an intestinal infection, kills mainly by dehydration. The key to recovery is in the replacement of fluids and salts that the patient can lose at a rate of as much as five gallons a day.

In 1955, the death rate in untreated cases of cholera was 60 per cent or higher, and the best treatment available could reduce this figure no lower than 20 per cent.

As Director of the U.S. Navy Medical Research Unit in Taipei before taking up his appointment with the SEATO Laboratory two years ago, Dr. Phillips simplified a technique he developed at the Rockefeller Institute for measuring a victim's needs for fluids and salts, a process that until then had usually required sophisticated hospital equipment. He also developed a new method of intravenous feeding with sodium bicarbonate and other salt solutions.

Dr. R.A. Phillips is seen here talking to the Secretary-General of SEATO, Lieut. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, during a conducted tour of the laboratory when Gen. Vargas paid a visit to Dacca last year.

The outcome is a reduction of the mortality rate to zero in patients without other diseases.

Dr. Phillips, who is 61, was born at Clear Lake, Iowa. He commanded the U.S. Navy Medical Research Unit in Cairo from 1947 to 1949, and was the head of the unit's physiology department from 1949 to 1952. Dr. Phillips had a distinguished academic and practical career as a physiologist in leading American medical institutions in the 17 years before his appointment in Cairo.

Asian bank will boost development

BERNARD Zagorin, U.S. Director on the Board of the Asian Development Bank, said recently that the new institution has "tremendous support" from Asian leaders who feel it holds great promise for the future development of the area.

Despite limited resources in its earlier stages, the bank bridges an important gap in inter-country relations, he said.

The bank is just one year old and when fully organized will have assets of $1,000 million. "It is clear the Asians want a strong institution providing not only development finance and technical assistance, but through which soft money for loans might be generated through special funds," Mr. Zagorin said in an interview.

President Johnson has asked the U.S. Congress

for $200 million in special funds for the bank over a four-year period and Japan has pledged $100 million in such funds.

The ADB is not just a regional bank but is a world institution, since a dozen countries outside the region are members, and Switzerland has indicated a desire to join. There will then be 32 members, 13 developed countries outside the area combined with Japan, New Zealand and Australia and the developing countries. This gives the bank half its membership from the developed countries and half from the underdeveloped, which is considered an advantageous balance, Mr. Zagorin observed.

The bank fills a gap because both large and small countries prefer to go to a regional institution for loans. They thus avoid the political implications of too close an association with any one country, Mr. Zagorin said.

The Asian Bank makes the lending process easier, adds to the flow of resources in an efficient, desirable manner without political strings, he pointed out.

While no loan applications have been presented to the board of directors, there are several in process and should be coming up within the next several months. On August 30, the bank announced it was providing technical assistance to Indonesia with a focus on food production problems.

The bank is at work on an agricultural survey of countries in the area to identify problem areas in which the bank could be of help, Mr. Zagorin said.

Commenting on sub-regionalism, he said he felt that such approaches as a South-East Asian regional transport and communications system could be handled without resorting to small regional sub-banks.

Projects such as the Mekong development could be handled with special funds. The bank could consult with the Mekong Committee on multi-national projects for improvement of the area, he said.

Although the bank has no organic link with the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, there is and will be close co-operation, he added.

"We are trying to put diverse groups together rather than splitting them off," he said. "At this stage it is best to stick together rather than pull apart."

NEW ZEALAND GIVES JETBOATS FOR MEKONG PROJECT

NEW ZEALAND has contributed four additional jetboats to the Mekong Committee (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam). This has been announced by the committee's Secretariat at its headquarters with the United Nation Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Sir Stephen Weir, New Zealand's Ambassador to Thailand, conveyed his Government's decision to the Committee.

The jetboats, of which a number were earlier presented by New Zealand, are powered by V-8 inboard motors and have no propellors or other parts extending below the hull. They are able to operate at high speeds and can pass through points and over rocks where the water is no more than a few inches deep.

Improving navigation

The jets are used especially in hydrographic and hydrologic survey work in difficult stretches of the river, including the Khemarat rapids between Thailand and Laos, the rapids which hamper navigation at many points between Vientiane and Luang Prabang, in the rough water upstream of Kratie in Cambodia and in some of the tributaries.

The Committee seeks to improve navigation in difficult stretches of the river by locating and marking new channels and by planning for physical blasting to remove rock at some points.

"Our New Zealand jetboats have been invaluable to us in our river work, and we shall be exceedingly pleased to have this addition to our fleet of watercraft," A.L. Van Riet, the Committee's Director of Navigation Improvement, said in welcoming the New Zealand announcement. (UNIS)

In the picture above Gen. Abhichart waters the tree he has just planted while the other participants and senior officials look on. At right are the Lord Mayor, the Deputy Secretary-General of SEATO, Mr. David A. Wraight, and Gen. Vargas.

MAYOR PRESENTS TREES TO SEATO

THE Lord Mayor of Bangkok, Mr. Chamnan Yuvaboon, took part in a tree-planting ceremony at SEATO Headquarters on November 22, to mark the association of SEATO with the city and the assistance given by the municipality in beautifying the headquarters grounds.

A Philippine tree—the pink tabebula—was planted by Mr. Chamnan, a cassia fistula by SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas, and a flame tree by the Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradhamrong.

WEATHERMEN TACKLE TYPHOON PROBLEMS

THE establishment of a Regional Typhoon Centre to co-ordinate plans for improving meteorological and hydrological facilities in typhoon-affected countries in Asia so as to lessen storm damage was recommended by experts at their recent six-day meeting in Bangkok.

The importance of early action to mitigate damage from typhoons was emphasized by the participants. It was noted that property damage caused by typhoons averaged $500 million annually and that Typhoon Vera in September 1959 caused property damage estimated at $1,470 million in Japan alone, as well as loss of life.

Special committee

The conference, which was jointly called by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) was attended by high-level participants from nine Asian and non-Asian countries.

The Regional Typhoon Centre would be the executive arm of a Typhoon Committee which would be established under the auspices of ECAFE in co-operation with WMO. The Committee would be composed of representatives of Asian Governments affected by typhoons. The ECAFE and WMO secretariats would prepare the Committee's statutes and rules of procedure for consideration and finalization by a meeting of Government representatives concerned, to be convened by ECAFE in consultation with WMO early in 1968.

The Centre would be staffed by a small number of experts in meteorology and hydrology. The site of the Centre would be selected later.

The meeting also recommended that national governments and international organizations concerned give high priority to the training of meteological and hydrological personnel in the region with special emphasis on requirements of typhoon forecasting and flood warning.

VILLAGERS HOLD THE KEY TO PROGRESS...

...Says Leonard Unger

THE UNITED STATES Ambassador to Thailand, Mr. Leonard Unger, emphasised the role of the villager in rural development projects when he recently addressed a meeting of the Thai-American Technical Co-operation Association in Bangkok.

TATCA, he said, was concerned with one of the central tasks of this or any other nation: the development of human resources for better service to the Thai people and nation. The meeting was an example of the interest in applying their knowledge to the problems encountered in the vast rural reformation efforts underway in this country. "I share your concern about those problems. For if a nation is to achieve solid advances, it must draw as fully as possible upon farm and village manpower, as well as upon the professional, business and other urban classes," Mr. Unger said.

"Developing the full potential of the rural areas is far from simple. There are thousands of villages and millions of people involved. Communications tend to remain inadequate despite the rapid progress in road construction. There are, in addition, the special problems of how the villager feels about his government and the world outside.

"Villagers," the Ambassador added, "may accept or tolerate an outsider's projects, but the outsider's projects have limited impact unless the villagers can see in down-to-earth terms the meaning of the projects for their livelihood and its place in the framework of their society."

Over the centuries, he said, Asia's villages had shown remarkable toughness and elasticity. They constituted an enduring base upon which viable and enduring societies have been built. "The villagers of Thailand, moreover, have shown an impressive willingness to accep change when it is clearly worth their while to do so. The rapid growth of new crops—corn, kenaf, cotton and others—demonstrates that Thai farmers are not locked in tradition or lacking in higher aspirations. "Even so," added Mr. Unger "there exists in the villages of this country a human potential which is far from making its full contribution to Thailand's economic and social progress.

Education improved

"The Thai Government has been impressively successful in devising new programmes to meet the needs of the villages. Agricultural extension services have been broadened; rural education has been improved; health services have been extended into remote areas. One could cite many other activities, such as the Accelerated Rural Development Programme which is improving rural communications and coordinating the use of local resources for village improvement."

The requirements for such help were vast, he said, especially in Thailand's Northeast, where the natural environment is more harsh and rural poverty more acute. A special urgency had been added to those requirements by the Communist subversion and terrorism in the Northeast.

"The Thai Government," Mr. Unger continued, "is taking increasingly active and effective measures to meet this challenge in the rural areas. The United States, as you know, supports these programmes in many ways and this brings me to the point I made earlier about the importance of people like yourselves to our collective efforts."

VISIT BY RAILWAY ENGINEERS

Mr. Vatana Supornpaibul, supervisory engineer in the locomotive repair department of the Royal State Railways of Thailand, Bangkok, and S.A.Q. Shamsuddin, Divisional Mechanical Engineer, East Pakistan, recently visited Britain as two of 24 senior railway men from sixteen countries who attended a six-week course on diesel motive power at Nottingham University, England.

The picture above shows a group of the engineers at the Brush Electric Engineering Company, Loughborough, England, during a visit to study the new 4,000 hp "Kestrel" locomotive being built there. (BIS)

MORE AID EXPERTS FROM U.K.

THE people of Britain are giving approximately £205 million, a year in overseas aid. This is one of the facts given in a new booklet called "*What is British Aid?*" which provides the answers to 67 pertinent questions dealing with what Britain gives, the countries who receive it and how the money is spent. Published by the Ministry of Overseas Development, the booklet emphasises that the British public not only contribute to overseas aid through taxation but also through their continual support of voluntary organizations such as Oxfam, Freedom from Hunger, War on Want and Save the Children.

The booklet reveals that of the £205 million given in aid, less than half is in loan form, 90 per cent of which is interest free.

The aid provides technical assistance, agricultural development and education for overseas territories but besides this Britain also provides specialists whose services cannot be measured in terms of finance.

At present some 20,000 British experts are serving in developing countries including 3,000 school teachers and 1,200 university staff. O.D.M. is recruiting doctors, scientists, agriculturalists and teachers at the rate of 300 a month. The greatest demand is for teachers. Partially fulfilling this demand are the 1,700 young volunteers, mostly graduates who are currently serving in 80 overseas countries.

While O.D.M. are spending approximately £2¼ million a year on scientific and technological development the Ministry also helps to operate a number of British institutions whose research and achievements are used by countries throughout the world. (BIS)

. . . and Australia, too

Meanwhile the Australian Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck has announced figures giving the number of aid consultants and experts from his country serving in developing nations.

So far more than 1,500 Australian advisers, consultants, and experts have served in Asia and other areas under the Colombo Plan and United Nations technical assistance programmes.

The main professional skills in demand were in the fields of agriculture, medicine, transport, and education.

Under United Nations programmes experts were serving on 522 projects in 132 countries.

Mr. Hasluck said there was a continuing process of evaluation of work done by experts both by recipients and donors. "In some cases such as teaching, evaluation must be subjective as precise measuring devices are not available," he said. (AIS).

ITEMS IN BRIEF

Good progress on 'Siyasat' road project

A SEATO road-building project, construction and improvement of the Baliuag-Bahay Pare-San Luis-Sto Domingo Road, in Central Luzon, the Philippines, is progressing satisfactorily, General Segundo P. Velasco, SEATO Military Adviser and Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, announced recently.

The road which was established as a civic action phase of SEATO exercise "Siyasat" held in the Philippines last March, cuts through an area were Communist subversive activities have been increasing.

SEATO contributions total $50,000, of which $15,000 are from SEATO's own funds and $35,000 provided directly by the United States, Australia and New Zealand. The remaining costs of the project amounting $168,000 are financed by the Philippines.

The construction of the road is divided into three sections. At present two sections are almost finished.

CADETS VISIT SEATO

A group of about 200 cadets from Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy visited the new SEATO Headquarters building recently. They were greeted by Maj. Gen. Abhichatl Dhiradhamrong, Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, and his staff.

The visitors toured the building after briefings on civil and military activities of the Organization. The pictured (below, left) shows General Abhichart presenting publications on SEATO to Lt. Col. Ladda Kumragse, a control officer. Looking on (from left) are Cadets Naron Dittasri and Youthsak Raksri.

Farewell to Sir Stephen Weir

Sir Stephen Weir, New Zealand Ambassador to Thailand, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam, and SEATO Council Representative for New Zealand for the past six years, relinquishes his appointment this month. He is succeeded by Mr. I.L. G. Stewart, pictured below.

Sir Stephen's diplo matic service in South-East Asia followed a long and distinguished military career. He rose to command the 46th British Division in Greece, the closing stages of the Second World War in Italy, and the occupation of Australia.

He was appointed Chief of the New Zealand General Staff in 1955 and Chairman of the New Zealand Chiefs of Staff Committee in 1956. He concurrently served as SEATO Military Adviser for New Zealand. In 1960 he was appointed Military Adviser to the New Zealand Government.

Mr. Stewart joined the New Zealand Department of External Affairs in 1949. He is head of the Defence Division, and has previously served as head of the Specialized Agencies Division, the United Nations Division, and as Counsellor of the New Zealand Embassy in Paris.

Farming and defence go hand in hand

A nine-man delegation from Thailand has been in Israel investigating whether Israel's system of soldier-farmer border settlements can help them combat Communist infiltration.

The Thai mission headed by Prasong Sukhum, Director General of Thailand's Accelerated Rural Development programme, discussed the next stage in the 5-year Israel-Thai technical cooperation agreement signed in 1966.

Israeli experts have set up a model farm, in an outlying Thai district in the past year. The Thai development experts are now interested in combining development projects in border areas with defensive measures.

AWARD FOR SEATO OFFICER

Lieut. Col. J.H. Marsh, pictured below (centre) MBE, ARA, outgoing division leader for Communication-Electronics, SEATO Military Planning Office in Bangkok, was recently presented a certificate of appreciation for his service during his tour of duty here over the past two years and a SEATO plaque as a memento from Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong (right), Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office. Lieut. Col. K.J. Taylor (left), Australian Staff Corps (signals), who is successor to Col. Marsh, was also present.

THAI AGRARIAN RESEARCH PROJECT

Important agricultural experiments being carried out at the Agricultural Research Station at Chainat in Thailand's central plain, promises to lead to greater agricultural production and increased income for Thai farmers.

Experiments and research being carried out at the station by Thai and Australian scientists is centred on double cropping, development of improved strains of rice, better irrigation usage, fish culture, animal husbandry and improved small-scale farming methods.

A number of Thai government departments under the overall co-ordination of the Ministry of Agriculture are involved in the research programme.

SEATO official for new post in Geneva

Mr. Anthony D M. Curnow, Deputy Director of the SEATO Public Information Office, left Bangkok this month to join the International Labour Organization in Geneva.

He was first seconded to SEATO by the New Zealand Government in 1957, and helped to establish the SEATO information programme. In 1959 he was appointed information attache to the New Zealand High Commission in Kuala Lumpur, remaining there until his reassignment to SEATO in 1962.

Mr. Curnow has travelled extensively within Thailand and to other member countries on public information assignments for SEATO. He is pictured below (centre) saying farewell to the Secretary-General, Lieut. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas. On the right is Mr. W. Copeland, Director of the Public Information Office.

THAI ATTENDS U.K. LEGAL COURSE

A Thai, Dr. Amorn Chandarasomboon, Legal Counsellor, Juridical Council, Office of the Prime Minister, in Bangkok, was among 20 Government lawyers from 17 developing countries on the fourth British course for Government legal men from other countries which recently started in London.

All those taking part are law graduates or have been called to the Bar and have had several years' practical experience in their profession.

The object of the course, arranged by the British Ministry of Overseas Development with the assistance of the British Council, is to provide the officers with the opportunity of pursuing higher studies in certain subjects which are of special importance to developing countries.

In addition to the two main subjects of the course —international law and legal drafting— there were lectures on ancillary topics such as Commonwealth law, air law, and government litigation —and there were visits to the Privy Council, the House of Lords and the Old Bailey to listen to proceedings, and to Oxford and Cambridge to take part in seminars arranged by the Professors of International Law at those universities. (BIS)

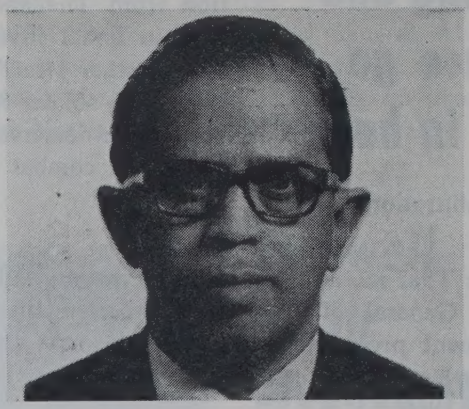
'Miracle' seed may solve rice shortage

Rice growers in South-East Asia hope to increase their production dramatically by the introduction of new high-yielding strains developed in the Philippines.

The shortage of rice in Asia is the most acute for years, owing mostly to reduced exports by Thailand and Burma.

The introduction of the new strains was one of the major topics discussed at meetings of Ministers attending the Colombo Plan conference in Rangoon earlier this month. Experimental sowings of the new strains in Burma last year produced a yield of 5,000 pounds per acre, as against 1,500 pounds with conventional grain.

It was reported however, that the new strain will not completely solve the problem as it requires a costly application of fertiliser and has an inferior taste.



Members and officials of SEATO were among the many people in Bangkok who mourned the sudden death on November 27 of H.E. Mr. P.M. Chaudhuri, the Pakistan Ambassador to Thailand and Council Representative for SEATO. He leaves a widow, two daughters and two sons.

Among those who sent wreaths of condolence were His Majesty King Bhumipol of Thailand; the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn; the Foreign Minister, Mr. Thanat Khoman; Prince Wan Waitayakorn; Prince Dani Nivat; Princess Prem Purachatra; and the Secretary-General of SEATO, Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, as well as many members of the diplomatic corps.

Served In Rangoon

Ambassadors, diplomats and high ranking officials attended the funeral at Vishnu Mandir Temple.

Mr. Chaudhuri, who was 57, was formerly the Director-General of the Foreign Office in Pakistan before being assigned abroad, first to Rangoon, and afterwards to Thailand in February 1966.

Among the many messages of condolence to the surviving members of Mr. Chaudhuri's family was one from the King and Queen of Thailand, and the President of Pakistan, Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan. In his message, President Ayub Khan said that Mr. Chaudhuri "served Pakistan with great distinction and his services were very much appreciated. In his death the country has lost an able diplomat and a dedicated public servant....."

On your Bookshelf

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. Communism in Asia: A Threat to Australia? Edited by John Wilkes. Sydney, Angus & Robertson, 1967. 206p. 327.5094

HO CHI MINH. Ho Chi Minh on Revolution, selected writings, 1920-66, edited by Bernard B. Fall. London, Pall Mall, 1967. xix, 389p. 335.43081

PAGET, Julian. Counter-insurgency Campaigning. London, Faber and Faber, 1967p. 189p. 355.425

PIKE, Douglas. Viet Cong; The Organization and techniques of the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam. Cambridge, M.I.T. Press, 1967. xx, 490p., illus. 335.4309597

THE SECRETARY GENERAL, THE CHIEF, MILITARY PLANNING OFFICE, AND STAFF OF THE SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION EXTEND THE SEASON'S GREETINGS TO ALL READERS OF THE "SEATO RECORD".

SEATO PUBLICATIONS

(The following publications may be obtained, on request, from the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.)

SEATO Annual Report 1965-66 (English, Thai) — by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO.

SEATO: 1954-1964 (Thai) — A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)
Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

Manila Pact and Pacific Charter
Texts of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the Pacific Charter, with explanatory notes.

Gandhara Sculpture in Pakistan (English, Thai)
The origin and development of Gandhara art.

Aspects of the History, Culture and Religions of Pakistan
Lectures by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi, as a travelling lecturer under the SEATO Cultural Program.

Interpretative Translations of Thai Poets
by M.R. Seni Pramoj.

SEATO Activities Under the Cultural Relations Program
SEATO activities from 1957-1964 in the field of education.

Post-graduate Studies in Asian SEATO Countries
A guide for applicants for SEATO post-graduate scholarships.

Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)
The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, former Secretary-General of SEATO. 165 pp.

Medical
Research into Disease—I (Revised): Cholera (Pakistan—SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory).
Research into Disease — II: The Search for Health (SEATO medical projects in Thailand).
Research into Disease—III: Malaria (SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok).

Community Development
Report of the SEATO Seminar on Community Development, July 19-23, 1965.

Skilled Workers for the Armed Forces (English, Thai)
A description of the SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.

Training Workers for Developing Industries (English, Thai)
An account of the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

Posters:
Better Communications for Better Living (English, Thai)
Skilled Hands for National Progress (English, Thai)
The Painter's View of his Country — I
Good Health Key to National Prosperity
Highway To Health (SEATO-Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca).

Communist Economic Subversion: A Reappraisal
by Dr. Hans Heymann Jr. A discussion of the growing Communist reliance on economic measures as tools of foreign policy.

Peking on Revolution
Extracts from speeches and articles on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin indicating the demand for revolutionary uprising.

Communism in Decline: the Huk Campaign
by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas.

Printed by Chaveng Chavengthamarat at the Thai Sambhand Printing Press, 62-64 Fuang Nakorn Road, Bangkok, December 1967

THIS STRIKING SILHOUETTE PICTURE TAKEN BY SEATO STAFF CAMERAMAN CHALARD CHULOTAI SHOWS MECHANICS OVERHAULING AN ENGINE AT THE SEATO MILITARY VEHICLE REBUILD WORKSHOP NEAR BANGKOK. THE WORKSHOP PROJECT IS JOINTLY SPONSORED BY THAILAND AND AUSTRALIA UNDER SEATO.